THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON.

[illegible] End of the Revenue Difficulties Yet Awhile.

MORE EVIDENCE FORTHCOMING.

The Downfall of the Whisky Kings Approaching.

GRANT'S TRIP TO NEW YORK.

John J. Cisco Prospective Secretary of the Treasury.

&c., &c., &c.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Information received from New York leaves no doubt that the squabble will be renewed before the end of the week. It is now stated that Fullerton has much stronger proofs of corruption than were laid before the [illegible]. His primary purpose was to secure the removal of New York officials, and he presented only those cases which bore on them alone. Now it is said he will strike without mercy, and expose all who are implicated in frauds, directly or indirectly. This is said to include Courtney, Rollins, Harland, a number of officials, as well as certain prominent persons who are thought to be the head and front of the whisky ring, and even the astute Thurlow Weed, the power of Seward. If Fullerton makes this good, and as McCulloch is pledged to stand off, and Evarts' opposition is of a negative character, the Executive has another chance to clean out the Augean stable.

THE NEW TREASURY SECRETARY.

It is understood that Grant's trip to New York was to hold a conference with prominent business men for selection of a Secretary of the Treasury. He is most favorably disposed toward John J. Cisco for that place.

[To the Associated Press.]

Colfax's Wedding—Financial—No Assistance Required.

HYMENEAL.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The wedding of Speaker Colfax and Miss Wade takes place at Andover, Ohio, on Wednesday next.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of coin in the treasury at this time is about $87,000,000, of which $22,000,000 is represented by gold certificates.

NOBODY NEED APPLY.

Many persons have arrived here from various States, seeking Government employment.

Instead of increasing, the departments are diminishing their forces, and therefore there is no prospect of success.

THE SOUTH.

Charleston Contested Election—Trouble Apprehended—Gov. Reed on His Impeachment.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—The hearing of the contested election case will begin to-morrow, according to the laws, before the City Council. Rumors are afloat that an attempt will be made to-morrow to install Pillsberry as mayor by force. All is quiet so far, but the deepest excitement prevails in the community.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 15.

Gov. Reed in a requisition to the Justices of the Supreme Court for a written opinion on the legality of the impeachment, refers them to an article in the constitution providing for an extraordinary session of the legislature by which only such business can be transacted as is mentioned in the call or brought before them by the Governor, except by the unanimous consent of both houses.

He also states that four persons who voted as Senators were not entitled to seats by his proclamation declaring their seats vacant, they having held, since the last Legislature, one the office of Secretary of State, one that of Circuit Judge, one that of clerk of a court, and the other that of solicitor. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members. Gov. Reed claims that there were only eight present, consequently no extraordinary session convened, and their acts are of no force.

The Governor says the officers of the State do not know, in the unsettled and anomalous condition of things, whom they should recognize as the head of the executive department. The administration of the State government is obstructed, and the peace and welfare of the whole State jeopardized, and he asks their opinion.

Saunders, the independent candidate for Congress, in a circular letter dated Headquarters of the Union League of Florida, addressed to the members of the League, says the Republican nominating convention have put up a man whose name alone insures defeat, and calls on colored Republicans to send a live black man to the next Congress. Saunders signs himself Grand President of the Union League of Florida.

The Democrats have adopted Grant's motto—"Let us have peace."

MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Death of Charles B. Lord—Prize Fight on the Tapis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The large hardware house of Skinner, Neil & Co., on Main street, between Vine and Washington avenue, took fire about 6 o'clock to-night, and was almost entirely destroyed, together with the queensware house of Westerman & Meier, on the [illegible]. The latter house was completely gutted. [illegible] of the stock will probably be saved. Skinner, Neil & Co.'s stock was valued at $75,000, and insured as follows: Liverpool, London, Globe, and Ætna, of Hartford, $10,000 each; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $2,000, and $5,000 each in the Howard, of New York; Girard, of Philadelphia; [illegible], Pacific, and Lumberman's and Mechanics', of St. Louis; Hartford, Connecticut; North British and Mercantile, London and Edinburgh; Naragansett, of Providence; Merchants', of Chicago, and Pacific, of San Francisco.

The stock of Westerman & Meier was valued at $45,000, and insured for $30,000, in home companies. The South, St. Louis, Jefferson Mutual, St. Louis Mutual and [illegible] Mutual being among them.

The extensive dry goods house of Henry [illegible] & Sons will suffer some loss from smoke, [illegible] estimate can be made of it to-night.

The buildings were owned by Chas. P. Chouteau, and valued at about $12,000 each, on which there is an insurance of $5,000 each.

Chas. B. Lord, Judge of the Circuit Court, died this afternoon.

The Times states that a gentleman, who left here yesterday for New York, was authorized on behalf of a prominent friend of McCoole in this city, to arrange for a fight with [illegible] Heenan, providing the terms, place, [illegible] be mutually agreed upon.

The report from the East that Dublin Tricks [illegible] suit against McCoole for money [illegible] the trainer of the latter for the [illegible] fight, is authoritatively contradicted.

NEW YORK.

Wormald Willing to Fight—Destructive Fire—A Union Spy in a New [illegible].

NEW YORK, November 15.—Late last night a dispatch was received from Wormald, from Boston, stating that he would fight O'Baldwin at two weeks' notice for $1,000 or $5,000.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in rear of the dining-room of the Stewart House, No. 480 Broadway. It is supposed to have caught from a furnace in rear of the dining-room. The flames spread to the second and upper story with such rapidity as to cut off the egress of the lodgers. They were rescued by firemen with ladders.

The premises of Mr. Stewart occupied the first, second and third stories of Nos. 478 and 480, which were completely gutted. His loss on furniture and stock about $30,000. Fully insured. A saloon in the basement damaged about $2,000. From the second story it worked into No. 476½ occupied by L. B. Labold's fancy store. His loss about $8,000. Insurance not ascertained. Premises underneath damaged about $2,000. Loss by fire will aggregate about $70,000.

Mrs. Major Pauline Cushman alias Harriett Ward, the noted Union spy during the rebellion, was arrested last night on complaint of [illegible] B. Newcomb, for larceny of $41 from his person and committed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A fire occurred late this afternoon at the oilcloth manufactory of Edward Harvey, located in Bergin street, near Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn. The fire originated in the drying room. The building and stock were entirely consumed, involving a loss of $50,000.

The dwelling house adjoining was damaged $4,000. Insurance not ascertained.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible] Killed Near Pittsburg—Loss by a Recent Fire in Philadelphia—Burning of the Old United States Mint.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—A peddler named Jno. Deane was killed by Jno. Groves in Temperanceville, near Pittsburg, late Saturday night. Deane, it is supposed, was intoxicated, and, while endeavoring to enter Groves' house, was shot and instantly killed. Groves surrendered himself to the authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The loss by the burning of Forepaugh's menagerie last night is about $45,000, on which there was no insurance. None of the animals were burned, but a large number of expensive show wagons, tents, &c., were entirely destroyed. The loss on Roscoe & Clark's mill is about $18,000, partially insured.

This morning the building on north Seventh street, used as the United States mint for nearly forty years, was destroyed by fire. Loss [illegible]

CUBA.

What the Rebels are Doing.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The rebels have appeared on the railroad track between Neuvatias and Puerto Principe. They captured a train of cars with a number of passengers on board, and some of the latter were retained as prisoners, and the others allowed to proceed to their destination on hand cars. The baggage cars were plundered of their contents and the railroad track torn up for a considerable distance.

Heavy and continuous rains during the past week have prevented corn grinding on the plantations.

The United States flag-ship Contracook has arrived at this port from Norfolk.

FOREIGN

By the Atlantic Cable

Elections in England Absorbing Attention.

DEATH OF ROSSINI.

Symptoms of Agitation in Paris.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

Advices from South America.

&c., &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

METEORIC.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A fine meteoric display was witnessed by the observers at Oxford University to-night.

THE ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The elections absorb the attention of all classes of people. Little business will be done during the week. The cotton trade at Liverpool will be suspended Tuesday and Wednesday, and the breadstuff market will probably be closed during these days in London. The Stock Exchange will be closed Tuesday.

Sanguine Liberals estimate that Gladstone will have a majority of 130 in the next House.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTED.

LONDON, November 15.—The French Government has commenced a prosecution against the Gaulois newspaper for infraction of the press law.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF ROSSINI.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Rossini, the great Italian musical composer, died to-day.

M. BANDIN'S PARTISANS CONVICTED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The prosecution by the French Government of the parties who promote subscriptions for a monument over the grave of M. Bandin, one of the victims of the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, has resulted in the conviction of several journalists and others, all of whom have been heavily fined and additionally punished by suspension of their civil rights. The decision of the courts in these cases causes much popular indignation in Paris, and symptoms of agitation have appeared. The police and military authorities in the city are taking extraordinary precautions against disturbances.

PRUSSIA.

THE BUDGET.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Prussian Budget was submitted to the Diet to-day. Baron Von Der Heyt, Finance Minister, in his remarks said the financial difficulties of Prussia were merely transitory, and that affairs in Europe were favorable to the preservation of peace.

THE ARBITRATION.

Nothing of an official character is yet made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the umpireship of King William on the question of the claims of the United States upon Great Britain for depredations committed by the Alabama.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Rio Janiero advices to October 24 have been received.

The news from Paraguay is that the allies have reconnoitered the position held by Lopez, and it is thought unassailable.

Gen. McMahon, the new United States Minister to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio Janiero en route to the scene of his labors.

Advices from Buenos Ayres indicate that the new President of the Argentine Confederation, Sarmiento, is in favor of a continuance of the war with Paraguay.

REPULSE OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The South American mail brings the following intelligence from Paraguayan sources: A battle took place on the 24th of September at Villeta, where Lopez was strongly intrenched with his troops. The allied forces attacked his position but were repulsed by means of an ambuscade which had been laid in the woods. The loss of the Brazilians in killed and wounded was very heavy.

After this defeat the allied army went into camp at Palmer. There they were constantly harassed by the Paraguayan guerrillas, who frequently cut off their supplies and interrupted their communication. The Brazilian ironclads had bombarded Augostina, but without effect. It is rumored that a revolt has broken out in the Argentine Confederation against President Sarmenita.

SPAIN.

SKIRMISH.

MADRID, November 15.—A band of malcontents, who held possession of Seville since the revolution, and obstinately refused to obey the orders of the National Government, were yesterday disarmed by the regular troops after a fierce combat. Complete quiet has now been restored in that city.

THE DEMOCRATIC MINORITY.

What is Our Duty to the Party and the People.

[From the Chicago Times.]

No man is so wise as to be above the uses of good advice. The representatives of the Democratic party that have been elected to Congress and to the several State Legislatures are not supposed to be citizens in whom wisdom and statesmanship have reached the no-more-beyond state of perfectness.

In the next Congress, as in the present and in the two preceding, the Democratic representatives will stand in the minority. The same will be the case in the Legislature of Illinois, and in all of the Northern Legislatures but one or two.

It is said, with truth, that a party can fight better in opposition to, than in support of, an existing administration. But it is not always observable that the representative men of parties do fight better so. The Democratic representatives have not always done so. They have not done so at any time since they fell into the minority in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

They have been impelled too generally by one idea—the idea of opposing everything which the dominant party favored, and apparently for no better reason than because the dominant party favored it. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" they have asked; and, without taking the trouble to examine whether the thing be good or bad, they have voted "No." No party in the world ever won popular sympathy on that unreasoning monosyllable. None ever deserved to. Indiscriminate hostility to, and denunciation of, anything and everything that somebody else may propose, without candid and honest examination of its merits, never failed to gain for an individual the detestation of the majority among his acquaintances. Such a person is always without influence. It is the same with parties and their representatives.

The exceeding meagerness of the Democratic minority in the present Congress may have afforded some excuse for the wholly negative course of Democratic Congressmen. They could not gain recognition for any positive influence, because no question was likely to arise on which they might possess a "balance of power." Two-thirds of both houses, thoroughly organized and directed as a unit by the behest of King Caucus, could do and undo, in the pleasure of an arbitrary will, regardless of reason, of law, and of everything else. In this situation, it seemed useless for the minority to say anything. It would have been better, sometimes, if they had not said anything.

But, in the next Congress, the excuse of extreme meagerness in the minority will not exist. The Democratic Representatives will comprise more than one-third of the lower House. The number will not be sufficient to inaugurate and carry out any positive measure of legislation; but it will be enough to constitute a power that will command the respect of the majority, and win the confidence and approval of the country against any very wrong act that the majority may do, provided it be made to deserve them.

To that end, it is suggested that Democratic representatives shall henceforward abandon the policy which, while proposing nothing, opposes everything that any other body proposes, and gives no honest reason for anything. What further use is there to fight in a direction where further defeat must be certain and inevitable? Why, for example, seek to prevent the execution of the Radical "reconstruction" act? Why talk about State rights, or Federal intervention? Why stand back and hurl the epithet "unconstitutional" at measures and doctrines which the people have already passed upon and approved? Is this the business of statesmen? Is this the way to win popular favor?

The Democratic minority should go forward not backward. It should not stand still. It should examine all questions that arise, not in the light of past events, or of existing prejudices; but with thoughtful and earnest considerations of the future. It should labor, not so much to undo wrong, as to establish right; not so much to pull down falsehood, as to raise up truth. It should prove its own honest purpose to do right by approving of whatever is right, though it be proposed by a foe, as earnestly as if it had been proposed by a friend. It should prove its faith by its works. It should demonstrate its possession of political wisdom by earnest examination, by serious reason, and by positive argument; and not commit the folly of further indulgence in mere negative denunciation. It should establish its claim to popular confidence by deserving it.

If the Democratic minority shall pursue such a course, it will be the party in the majority within two years, as surely as time shall continue. If it shall not do so, nothing is surer than that its leaders—every man of them—will be thrown overboard by the people. There must be either a new game or a new deal. The Democratic minorities in Congress and in the State Legislatures can and will determine which it shall be.

☞ The Ticknor interest in the late firm of Ticknor & Fields was one-half; and the sum which its last representative, Mr. H. M. Ticknor, withdrew on his retirement is said, by the Springfield Republican, to be from $250,000 to $300,000—a not very excessive profit for thirty-five years of active publishing. The house has always been noted for its liberality to authors, and this accounts somewhat for the moderateness of its accumulations.

☞ "Dalenau o Ddyddlyfr ein Bywyd yn yr Ucheldiroedd" has just appeared. It is the Queen's book in Welsh.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Measures Taken for the Improvement of it.

[From the Nashville Banner, 15th.]

The following resolution, introduced by Senator Keith, of Morgan, was unanimously passed by the Senate yesterday, and ordered to be immediately transferred to the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee has heretofore urged upon their Senators and Representatives in Congress to give the subject of the improvement of the Tennessee river such special consideration as might secure an appropriation sufficient to open to the commerce of the nation that important channel of communication, thereby developing the great mineral resources of East Tennessee to an enormous and incalculable extent, and enriching the whole State by the impetus which will be given to agriculture as well as to mining and manufactures; and

WHEREAS, Through the influence of our Representatives in this behalf, the Fortieth Congress has appropriated a sufficient amount of money to remove all the impediments to the navigation of the Tennessee river between Chattanooga and its mouth, excepting those commonly known as the Muscle Shoals, which money is now being judiciously expended under the direction of a United States Engineer; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the welfare of Tennessee, in common with the other States bordering upon or traversed by the Tennessee river, that these shoals should be made navigable, and when this is done the appropriations already made will have been spent in vain; therefore

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to lay before Congress the magnitude of the interests involved in the opening of the Tennessee river, and to secure from that body, if possible, such appropriations as the estimate of the United States Engineer in charge of the improvement of the Tennessee river may recommend as necessary to obviate the existing impediments to navigation at and in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals.

Be it further Resolved, That upon the adoption of these resolutions the Secretary of State is hereby directed to forward a copy of the same to each one of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This resolution will undoubtedly pass the House on Monday without opposition, and we are glad to see a manifestation upon the part of the Legislature favorable to this, to Tennessee, most important measure of internal improvement, the more so as Nashville is particularly interested in the removal of the existing obstructions to navigation at Muscle Shoals. The completion of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad to Elyton is no longer a matter of doubt, and the opening of the Tennessee river to navigation will necessarily greatly increase the business of that road, besides adding to the country already tributary to Nashville.

The work of expending the appropriations already made for this river, which are sufficient to annihilate the terrors of the "Suck," "Pot," and other obstructions in the upper river, is under the control of Gen. Weitzel, one of the most efficient officers of the United States Corps of Engineers, while the immediate superintendence of the Tennessee river improvement is confided to Col. W. B. Gaw, one of the best known and most competent civil engineers in the South. The reputation of these gentlemen is a sufficient guaranty that the work will be well done, and should give their recommendations and estimates great weight with Congress.

Except the Mississippi, there is no river whose improvement would be more of a National benefit than the Tennessee, which, if made navigable at all seasons, as the report of its survey demonstrates it can be, at a small expense in comparison with the returns to be derived, would assume an importance as a grand artery of internal commerce second to no other tributary to that great inland sea—the Father of Waters.

GREELEYISMS.

A Few Remarks from the Man in the White Coat.

[From the New York Tribune, 12th.]

The Democrats are now thinking of bribing Gen. Grant for the possession of his "administration." The story now is that a certain number of Democrats intend to introduce a bill for the "restoration of the full privileges of the Presidency, and it is believed that the Republicans will anticipate them, and that the act will pass in December, to take effect from the 4th of March." This, it is held, will give him all the "powers and duties" that *they* think should belong to his station. Any Democratic bill proposing to destroy the legislation of Congress is not really intended to compliment or assist General Grant, but to destroy the work of the Radical party. We trust that no Republican will be induced to say by his vote that the legislation of the last four years was merely temporary, personal, and spiteful. Many of the measures of Congress were, no doubt, induced by a desire on the part of our friends to compel President Johnson to do his duty. Most of them were based upon the broadest principles of justice and national prosperity. The tenure-of-office act, for instance, is one of the wisest of our statutes. It may need some amendment, but the principle is absolutely essential to the proper working of the Government. If we had gone on during many more administrations, with the vast increase of civil service, and the accumulating patronage of the Presidential office, there would have been either a temptation for some bad man to seize absolute power or a subordination of all interests of Government to the wild demands of a triumphant party. To pass the bill alluded to in our dispatch, is simply to say that the office of President is nothing more than a broker shop for the disposition of places; that any President of a gentle and amiable nature, such a man as Harrison, may be driven to death by the clamorous following of hungry office-seekers. General Grant will have no difficulty in filling any places whose occupants should be changed. He has a Senate that will strengthen his hands. He has a House of political and personal friends. Beyond all, he has the American people, who surround him with a confidence second only to that given to Washington. If he knows the value of comfort and peace, and the necessity of time for the fulfillment of the large duties of his office, he will denounce any attempt to burden him with the responsibility of naming thirty or forty thousand postmasters, revenue inspectors, and clerks. We don't object to any amendatory legislation; we think it may be found necessary; but we are decidedly opposed to any attempt to propitiate the new administration by surrendering any of the necessary measures of Congress.

THE RADICAL QUANDARY.

Alarm and Chagrin of the Party.

[From the Albany Argus, 13th.]

The Radicals have succeeded in electing Gen. Grant President, but they already begin to feel uneasy with reference to his policy. They snarl at Democrats because they express the hope that Grant will adopt a course that will fulfill his promise of "peace." But this is just what the Radicals do not want. They must have "agitation" or they cannot exist.

The result in New York and other States gives to Democrats cheering hopes for the future, and it is their desire that Grant shall take measures to follow out his policy of "peace." But he is already distrusted by the Radical leaders. The New York Tribune opposes the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, and also, indirectly, other recent legislation which has had the effect to abridge and qualify the Presidential prerogatives. This is quite significant, and demonstrates that the Tribune philosopher is yet affected by the mistrust of Gen. Grant, which he expressed prior to the General's nomination at Chicago. Grant is not to be trusted, and Congress is to continue to reign supreme.

Wendell Phillips sounds the alarm. He sees danger ahead; but, instead of cowering before it, he is, as usual, defiant. He says:

The Times, the Post, the Herald, and the "conservatives" for whom they speak, already exultant at what they deem the eclipse of Radicalism, reckon without their host in supposing it to be within the power of General Grant, if, as they allege, it be his disposition, to materially obstruct the progress of Radical reformation in national politics. If the Republican party consents to be the instrument of that beneficent reformation all will be well with both the party and the country. If it refuses, it will only be the worse for the party.

For fear that General Grant will prove to be conservative, Phillips proposes that impeachment shall be revived immediately on the re-assembling of Congress, and that Johnson be summarily disposed of by the first of January. That between that time and the fourth of March Ben. Wade can carry out the whole revolutionary scheme of the Radicals. In this way the "irrepressible conflict" is to be continued.

If this wild scheme is not consummated, agitation will be kept up in some form, and if Grant really aims at "peace" no effort will be spared to harrass him.

EXILES.

Southerners in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register gives the following in a recent letter:

I have seen it stated in print that Southronism (if I may coin a word) has almost disappeared from this city. The statement is not in any respect true. There is more of it than ever before. There is hardly a trade or profession in which a large number of Southern men are not engaged, and most of these have come North since the war. They are found at the bar, on the press, practicing medicine, in educational institutions, engaged in mercantile pursuits, in banks and insurance offices, employed as clerks in wholesale stores, and, in fact, following every business on the long list of avocations in New York. Then there are large and constantly increasing social circles, composed almost exclusively of Southern men and women, large and fashionable boarding houses, where one meets hardly any but Southern people, a church attended by Southern people only, and two hotels known by every one to be patronized almost solely by Southerners. Instead of being on the decline in New York, Southern influence is constantly increasing. It permeates the whole business circle, is found in the best society, and is almost brushed against by every saunterer on Broadway. No doubt this is very annoying to the "loyal" element, but I don't see how that element is going to get rid of it.

☞ A curious letter of Napoleon I. to the Empress Marie Louisa is published in the twenty-fifth volume of his "Correspondence." It is as follows: "*Madame et chere amie*—I have received a letter by which you inform me that you have received the Arch-Chancellor while in bed. My desire is that you do not receive any one, whoever they may be, while in bed. That is only allowed to those who have passed their thirtieth year."

☞ A series of manuscript letters, written by Voltaire and Byron to each other, have been discovered in the library at Frankfort. Their authenticity has been duly certified and the manuscripts have been sent to the Royal Academy at Berlin.

☞ The latest statement of the results of the Dickens' readings in this country is that he received ninety-six thousand dollars, and Ticknor & Fields one hundred thousand, as the respective shares of the proceeds. By the contract he was to give eighty readings for a thousand dollars each, with expenses.

LOLA MONTEZ.

Curious Dinner Party at the Home of a Famous Danseuse.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The last days of Lola Montez were passed in the city of New York, and by chance I became a visitor at the snug little cottage in Ninetieth street, which she occupied in the fall and winter of 1858. The house was one of those quiet little retreating-places which are yet visible here and there in the upper wards of the city—a village residence astray from its right place, and oddly set within sight and hearing of the Great Town, seeming to have paused on the verge of metropolitan life, with a timorous consciousness of peril in a nearer approach. A little dreamy sort of place, softly nestling amid sweet shrubbery, and scented with the odor of sweet flowers, Lola's residence was a charming spot. A swelling knoll, the sides of which sloped gently toward tasty garden walks and terraced paths in front and rear, gave the little wooden cottage a site superior to that of any pretentious neighbor.

The faint tinkle of the horse-car bells, marking with a sort of melodious rhythm the pulsing of one of the city's great arteries beside the gate, mingled curiously with the twitter of Lola's pet canaries, on the hazy summer Sunday when I first rang at the door of the Countess Dancer. The surroundings of the house seemed to me to be charged with some part of that wonderful magnetism with which Lola impressed everything that came into contact with her. The flowers, strewing the ground in profusion, were rare and fragrant. The birds were the best of singers. The very lap-dog, shaggy and uncouth by nature, had become imbued with a finer sense, sniffed with much intelligent appreciation at the exotics in the vases under the porch, and refrained from the violent ebullitions of the grosser canine nature. It was unmistakably a pug-dog, but a discreet, well-mannered, civilized pug—small in body, but great in spirit, and much lifted up above its fellows in the matter of growls, grunts and spiteful barks. I liked the dog and I liked the aspect of the house the dog inhabited.

On this particular day Lola had invited a round score of people—chiefly men—to dine with her. I was among the number. The heat of the day had been fervid, and the guests assembled slowly towards night, so that not above the half the expected number had arrived when I entered Lola's parlors. Singly or in couples the company dropped in, as the cool of the evening settled down and Donati's comet began to blaze in the western sky. Lola, plainly dressed, sat quietly in a capacious arm-chair beneath the parlor arch. She had a word for everybody who saluted her—not such common phrases as conventional society offers; no comments upon the weather, the latest news, the opera or the fashions, but something which had "snap." Her appearance was odd enough, and striking too. Hair cut short, man-fashion, clustered in crisp curls about her head, one rebellious curl insisting upon dropping down to look sidewise into her great cavernous eyes; teeth white and even, and flashing between pale lips as she uttered quip and jest and repartee; dress rich but careless; a slight exposure of a neat ankle, which she was at no pains to conceal; a general air of the woman of the world who had become *blasee*; caring for nothing but to pour out the treasures of her wit, and to tell the story that experience had taught her of the ways of life.

I had already met her once, behind the scenes of the little German theater in the Bowery, on an evening when she spoke to the people of what she conceived to be woman's mission; but months had gone by, and I hardly expected to be recognized. Lola, however, never forgot a face. Accosting me by name, she drew a vacant chair near to her own and bade me "sit down and talk." Talk! As well try to talk with Coleridge, or Niagara Falls, or any other wonderful thing in nature which will have its own way in spite of all obstacles! There was no chance to do anything but listen when Lola talked. That marvellous organ of language, which gave her thought vent, like the crater of a volcano in full blast, overwhelmed you with a lava of eloquent speech; and the mild suggestion of an idea which her one-sided conversation sometimes started into activity tumbled back in a crushed and helpless state before it had fairly taken form.

Once only in half an hour did Lola stop. Not to take breath—for she had elocutionary skill, and never tired—but to roll up a fresh supply of cigarettes. She handed me one, lighted it from her own, requested that I would replenish my supply from a little Russian leather reticule hanging from the arm of her chair, and proceeded to—talk. But for the arrival of a fresh installment of the invited guests of the evening, she might have talked till midnight, and I should have sat still and listened. What we talked about—or rather what she said, for I found no appreciable moment of time in which to say a word—is not to be told in brief space. She said so much of art and literature, of Old World life and manners, of American society and New World customs, that it was more like a picture painted by a master than the mere utterance of a woman to whom the reputation of the *demi monde* clung fast.

A quiet game of cards was going on in the further corner of the room while this monologue of half an hour went on. So Lola and I, by chance, had been left alone.

THE DINNER.

At eight o'clock, all the company having arrived, dinner was announced. Lola's dining-room was the front basement—a room by no means spacious, but hung about with cages of birds, decked with flowers, furnished with quaint sideboards, and rich in odd ornaments gathered from all the corners of the earth. Lola, scorning the aid of male escort, led the way to this subterranean dining hall, bidding us follow. Marshaling us around the board, she commanded us, with the air of a Grand Duchess, to take the places she assigned, and then herself assumed the throne. In the place of honor at her right sat the famous Captain de Riviere—then a noted person in the city, from his connection with a certain scandal which furnished rare plums for the quidnuncs of the day; at her left sat a young woman whom I had met some years before at the public "Reunions" (calling them by a gentle name) of the Socialistic organization which Pearl Andrews started and Captain Trumbull's police summarily suppressed. A nephew of the French General Bosquet, three or four rich young Creoles from Havana, several Bohemians, and a solitary newspaper man, mingled hap-hazard with two or three seedy city lawyers, and only one more woman, made up the company. It was a motly assembly. Several of the number, like de Riviere, were frequenters of Lola's house, but the majority of the company, invited at the request of Lola's particular friends, had plunged deep into a dubious society from motives of curiosity; and, for myself, I have ever since been glad I went, for it was a curious place and a curious occasion and a curious company.

It was the oddest dinner—supper, rather—I remember to have taken part in. None of us rose from the table till the clock struck twelve. The talk turned upon art, literature, travel, science—upon history, ancient and modern—upon plays, "legitimate" and "illegitimate"—upon socialism, upon murder. The last subject, almost literally the skeleton of the feast, came up through a chance allusion to the Burdell murder, which had not yet ceased to be the pet "horror" of the hour. The question was raised whether the crime was or was not a woman's deed. De Riviere settled the question—settled it definitely, sharply, defiantly—settled it by direct, tangible illustration. Suddenly pushing his chair back from the table, he rose, with eager eyes and animated manner—the scar of the sabre cut athwart his cheek paling and his face flushed with excitement—and exclaimed: "I tell you *a woman* killed Dr. Burdell, and I'll show you how she did it."

This was a startling episode. As a rule, illustrations and explanations of murders are not considered the best entertainment to offer guests at dinner, but De Riviere was an exceptional (not to say exceptionable) person, and he went ahead.

Passing quickly to the end of the room, he opened a drawer in Lola's *escretoire*, making himself perfectly at home, and taking out a small Turkish dagger of exquisite workmanship, returned to the table. "Now," he continued, "I'll show you how she did it." We all stopped eating; nobody drank; all stared fixedly at the dagger. It was something to see. "A man never struck those blows," said de Rivere, "because a man's blow is downright—so, so! (suiting the action to the word); while a woman, accustomed only to the use of bodkin and scissors, makes jabs—so, so! (illustrating again); and the surgeons found that all the wounds on Burdell's body were upward strokes and mostly light. I tell you he was murdered by a woman!" We yielded the point. The proof was convincing. The illustrator was an artist in his line—and his line was the line of rapiers and daggers, and such things.

Lola received all this with much enthusiasm, clapping her hands as Riviere concluded. "Now," she said, "let us talk about something else;" and away rolled the lava-stream of her speech. The wine passed freely, wit and wisdom chased each other up and down and across the board, and at midnight, still chattering, the company straggled by twos and threes up to the parlors, and one hour later all the guests had gone—leaving Lola to such dreams as come to such heads.

Not many months after this dinner Lola died. In the interval the bodily ailment under which she had long suffered, aggravated by dissipated habits, made rapid progress, until she was finally struck down with paralysis. Then there passed before her active mind a panoramic view of a wasted life—the life of a woman whose erratic career had made her name a by-word. With failing health, with a constitution so impaired by excess that it no longer possessed recuperative power, with a mind fully alive to the necessity of redeeming the time, she sought the consolations of religion. In her day of helplessness she was not forsaken. Christian friends gave her tender care, and she was often visited by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who has written: "If ever a repentant soul loathed past sins, I believe hers did."

In the interesting diary in which she made entries during her last hours, Lola wrote of herself:

"Thankful I am that I have been permitted to pray this day (September, 1859). Three years ago I cried aloud in agony to be taken; and yet the great All-Wise Creator has spared me, in His mercy, to repent. Oh! give me the fruit of repentance! This week I have principally sinned through hastiness of temper and uncharitableness of feeling toward my neighbor. And yet how little am I, compared to those around me; for they certainly have not committed the heinous transgressions that I have done. Oh! that I could only have love to others, and hatred of myself!"

In January, 1861, Lola was buried in Greenwood Cemetery—not under her full name of Eliza Rosanna Gilbert, nor yet with that of Dolores, Countess of Landsfeldt—but as plain Eliza Gilbert. So passed away Lola Montez.

She said, all her life, with honest Sancho Panza:

"I would do what I pleased, and doing what I pleased, I should have my will, and having my will, I should be contented; and when one is contented there is no more to be desired, and when there is no more to be desired, there is an end of it!"

But when the froth of her career had all been blown away by the sharp wind of adverse fortune, she was forced to say:

> "My way of life
> Is fallen into the sear and yellow leaf;
> And that which should accompany old age,
> As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
> I must not look to have, but in their stead,
> Curses, not loud, but deep, mouth honor, breath,
> Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not."

And now the weary wanderer is at rest.

IN SEVILLE.

A Picturesque Sketch of a Famous Spanish Town.

[From the Athenæum.]

I.

SEVILLE.

I was in Seville a few weeks ago when Isabella was still Queen. A traveler's first impression in Seville is that of being perpetually stared at. In the streets, at the theaters, in the churches, at the Mesa rotonda, (table d'hote,) it is all the same. Spanish politeness seems to have gone the way of Spanish debentures; a stranger who is inclined for a lounge will attract about the same amount of respectful attention as a giraffe taking the air in the Strand. A good, wholesome English beard is the thing of all others to excite wrath; it would be less conspicuous, perhaps, to wear a tail. The full-grown beard of Britain is too nearly allied to the Moorish or Israelitish appendage to be tolerated by orthodox believers, who shave off the whiskers and trim the hair on the chin to a fine Vandyke point. An Englishman with a white beard was not long ago pelted in one of the squares of Seville. The city is very sensitive also on the subject of bonnets, or ladies' hats. It would be about as safe to wear a Moorish turban. Probably it is only intended as a tribute of respect to the national mantilla that fashionably dressed young men stand still and laugh aloud as an English lady passes by.

II.

TO SLEEP OR NOT TO SLEEP IN SEVILLE.

Whether the tired traveler will sleep at night in Seville depends upon the view he may take of street-noises. If he has gone through a preparatory course of having chain-cables hauled over his berth on board ship he may possibly be soothed to rest by mule-bells, which are like tin kettles with stones in them, and the rattle whereof is incessant. Mellowed by the distance of a mile or so the sound may have a charm; but it certainly is not to be discovered when it is continued all night immediately under your bedroom window. The watchmen, too, are very obliging. They prowl about with halberds and lanterns, and insist upon telling you the time every half-hour, accompanying their intimation by a prolonged howl, which is supposed to be "Ave Maria purissima," and so on. By about three A. M. the church bells are stirring. These instruments of torture are suspended to a beam which revolves on pivots, and the bell is pushed by a man, like a swing, and turns over and over, ringing as it goes. So, between mule bells on the earth and church bells in the sky, the traveler may improve his sleepless nights by extending his acquaintance with campanology. If the people of Seville be dirty it is their own fault, for the town abounds in excellent and well arranged baths. The only difficulty is in getting the water cold. You state your wishes, the attendant shrugs his shoulders, and while your back is turned, secretly lets a quantity of hot water in, under the impression that you are mad, and that no created constitution could survive the shock of a cold bath.

III.

HOTELS.

Hotels in Seville are good and reasonable. As a rule they are kept by foreigners, Italians or French; for the Spaniard still clings fondly to his notion of what an hotel ought to be—a place where you and your horse may sleep, with the privileges of a common fire for cooking any provisions you may chance to have brought with you.

Communication with foreign nations has done much to destroy this national institution, and the result is that in Southern Spain board and lodging may be obtained for less than would be demanded in most parts of France or Germany. In Seville, for example, first-floor apartments are to be rented in an hotel which commands a view of one of the most fashionable thoroughfares at the rate of two dollars a day for an adult, and one dollar for children. This includes two capital meals at the table d'hote, with a fair proportion of inferior wine. Most reasonable people would be content with this when it is remembered that a Spanish breakfast is almost a dinner, or rather an early luncheon, and, besides meat and pastry, winds up with dessert. A repetition of this meal at five or six o'clock will be quite as much as most digestions can safely undertake. But, if the bill of fare be princely in its dimensions, there are one or two drawbacks to a public meal which render a less sumptuous repast in private more to the taste of travelers with English-bred notions of politeness. In the first place every Spaniard smokes. Meet him when and where you will, there is the inevitable cigar. So he is pretty sure to bring it in to dinner with him, and the smallest delay between the courses finds him puffing away with such vigor as to make a stranger wonder whether, for some unknown cause, the dinner is being served in the smoking-room of the establishment. In the next place Spaniards seem to suffer from cold and bronchial affections to a most alarming extent. A priest at the altar, an actor on the stage, and a man of fashion at the club, your next neighbor at the table d'hote perform such prodigies of expectoration as can only result from the chronic derangement of the national mucous membrane. Bating these little peculiarities there is nothing to hinder an enjoyable meal.

The bedroom is sure to be cool, for houses and streets are so constructed as to keep out as much sunshine as possible. Some of the streets have wires drawn across from house to house, over which canvas is spread during the heat of the day; and, as many of the shop-keepers dispense with window-fronts, and allow their goods to lie exposed in tempting profusion, the sensation is like that of walking through a gigantic fancy fair. There are three things to be noted in streets devoted to private residences: First, that all the houses have projecting windows from the first-floor to the top. This gives much the same sort of character to a house that a good nose does to a human face. The effect is further enhanced by the frame-work being painted in all kinds of bright colors, according to the taste of the owner. Secondly, in place of a solid street door there is always an iron gate, tastefully wrought in filigree-work, and affording a most captivating glimpse of the marble court, or patio, with its fountain in the center, and orange-trees and heliotropes grouped around. Thirdly, the windows on the ground and first-floor are furnished with stout iron bars, raising an unpleasant suspicion that burglaries must be of very common occurrence in Seville, or that a somewhat unreasonable portion of the city is devoted to sponging-house accommodation. The custom, however, is not altogether due to fear of thieves, but to fear of intrigue. Spanish ladies not being allowed to see their lovers with as much freedom as among ourselves, make up for the restriction by private assignations. Two or three unpolite proverbs are in existence as to the amount of vigilance that should be exercised over women; and the iron bars in question are the proverbs put into practice.

IV.

STREET LIFE.

If asked what is the most prominent feature of ordinary street life in Seville—as I saw it before the present revolution—the unhesitating answer would be, soldiers. Supposing that other towns are as liberally supplied with defenders as the capital of Andalusia, her most Catholic majesty must needs have had a good sized army. Anticipations of a pronunciamento on a small scale may help, on occasion, to swell the Seville garrison to a portentous size; but the everyday aspect of the city is enough to drive a stranger into a frenzy of perplexity, if he begin to think where all the swarms of soldiers come from—how they are paid and fed—and what they do for their money. The last thing at night and the first thing in the morning there they are, prowling about in pairs, lean and gaunt and hungry. Waspish waists and an air of faded gentility are the characteristics of the officers. If ribbons and decorations be any sign of valor, most of them must be perfect lions in fight. An unprejudiced observer might be inclined to think that a little more bone and muscle would not detract from their warlike capacities; but what they want in hight of body they make up in length of sword. Privates, as well as officers, wear their side arms at all hours of the day and night—an arrangement which helps to swell the list of cutting and wounding for which Seville is deservedly renowned.

V.

SPANISH DANCES.

A timely notice placarded in the patio of the hotel announces that on such and such an evening Senor Somebody, with his company of ladies and gentlemen, will execute all the favorite national dances. The payment of a dollar by a stranger, and of a quarter of that sum by a more highly-favored native, introduces the visitor into a long and dreary room, along the sides of which are seated rows of gloomy-looking individuals, who appear to be awaiting the commencement of business with the amount of cheerfulness usually manifested by patients in a dentist's anteroom. The entrance of four women in short petticoats, and the same number of men in preternaturally tight small clothes—each of them a dancer of renown—fails to arouse the company from its abject despondency. But as the mysteries of the dance begin to unfold themselves with a grace and dignity that leave all conceivable ballets at a hopeless distance, it turns out that most of the grim spectators have castanets concealed beneath their cloaks. As the pulse begins to quicken, the castanets begin to play; first feebly, then loudly, then madly. Some banjo-like guitars catch the enthusiasm and set up a twanging that speaks well for the strength of catgut. The whole is crowned by a general stamping of feet, in the midst of which half a dozen or so of the spectators fling off their cloaks, rush into the midst of the dance, and display an activity and vigor which are only to be surpassed by their professional brethren. Is it pretty? somebody may ask. That depends upon taste. The figures of the dancers are graceful beyond all words; but the din of the castanets and the general uproar are calculated to interfere with enjoyment. In the open-air, and with plenty of space at command, the performance would be charming enough; but none save the strongest nerves ought to try the experiment under a roof.

VI.

THEATERS.

It is difficult to decide whether Spanish theaters are to be classed as places of entertainment, or whether they should not be regarded as partaking of the nature of a severe penitential discipline. The air of depression that pervades the audience, and the absence of anything which could be interpreted as a symptom of enjoyment, would favor the last supposition. The men shroud themselves in their cloaks, and lapse into a state of coma. The women telegraph with their fans to favored acquaintances, and pay as much attention to the play as they do to the admonitions of their duennas. Tragedy, in an unlimited number of acts, seems most in vogue, and best harmonizes with the woebegone aspect of the audience. A prompter is ensconced in a little box in the middle of the foot-lights, as in France and Italy, and, as he not only reads every word of the play in a key that is audible half over the house, but tells the actors where to stand and what to do, the interest of the drama does not flag from the audience not knowing what is to come next. The one advantage of theater-going (next to a pretty and well-ventilated house) is that, judging by time, full equivalent is given for your money. A uniform charge is made for admission, but this must be supplemented by a further sum, varying according to the part of the house that is chosen. The entire outlay need not exceed two shillings.

VII.

GLOVES.

There is one impression that a stranger can hardly fail to bring away from the theater, which is, that Spanish ladies are the best gloved women in the world. And so they ought to be, when, besides the natural advantage of well-shaped hands, they make glove-buying part of the serious business of life. A Seville glove shop is a curiosity. The counter is adorned with a row of small cushions, the probable use of which gives rise to a variety of wild conjectures on the part of a stranger. These are intended for ladies' elbows to rest upon, while the shop assistants (always men) pull the gloves on for them. No lady would dream of fitting herself with gloves any more than with shoes. As senoras rather pique themselves upon not wearing the same gloves more than once, the glove-fitting operation has to be often repeated. Whenever a row of women are seen undergoing the operation, the picture is sure to be garnished with a fringe of admiring cavaliers.

A ROYAL CUB.

Sketch of the French Prince Imperial.

[From the Stutgart Illustrated Paper.]

The Prince is neither too short nor too tall for his age, and the sort of *embonpoint* which he possessed a few years ago disappears more and more, and his figure seems to grow as slender and elegant as was that of the Emperor in his early youth. He looks by far more like his mother than his father, and only those who have opportunities of seeing him every day find gradually that at certain moments he bears an astonishing resemblance to his father too. When his face is calm the Prince is strikingly like the Empress; but when he is excited, and even when he laughs, his resemblance to the Emperor is undeniable. And he laughs often, the young rogue; he is the merriest child that can be imagined; in all things and persons surrounding him he finds subjects of mirth for his impertubable good humor. Prominent traits of his character—if we can speak of character at such an early age—are the following: A kind of haughty modesty, if I may so call it; for example, he never enters into discussion with older persons, while he is passionately addicted to doing so with his playmates, Conneau, Espinasse, etc. A simple "no," without giving any reason for it, is his only opposition to older persons, and no one, neither the Empress nor his tutor, General Froissard, are then able to change his stubborn mind by prayers or threats. In that event, when the case is of some importance, is re-enacted for the hundredth time a scene only too well known at the Tuileries. The Emperor enters, approaches his son kindly, brushes the hair from his forehead, and asks why he does not want to do what he has been ordered to do. The boy makes no reply. The Emperor repeats his question three, nay, ten times. No answer. At last the Emperor says, "I want you to do it," or "you must do it," and, as if the boy had merely been waiting for these words, he jumps up, kisses his father's hand, and rushes from the room in order to obey. When his play-fellows then tease him for having yielded, after all, he replies, proudly, "*L'Empereur a ordonne.*" Is it firmness or mere petulence? It is difficult to say what it is, but it seems to be the former, for it has been noticed that, after obeying his father in this manner, without resistance, he has withdrawn into some corner and wept bitterly. Once he had called a *femme de chambre* of the Empress "*une mule estete*," and was compelled to ask her pardon; he did so very gracefully, but cried for half an hour afterward. It must be somewhat singular to the imperial parents that their only child makes such a great distinction between them; toward the Empress he is a son—a naughty son, disobeying her nine times out of ten, and thinking he can easily pacify her by a single kiss; but his father he treats above all, as the Emperor, whom he looks upon as the greatest monarch of all times. His former tutor, Monnier, said to him one day: "A monarch must, above all, learn the difficult art of forgetting and forgiving; wrongs which he has suffered must at once fade from his memory." "And the wrongs which have been inflicted on his father too?" asked the boy, who was then only nine years old. The Prince is not very bright, he learns only with considerable difficulty; the more praiseworthy is his application, owing to which he is not behind in any branch of his studies, except, incredible as it may seem, orthography. What trouble orthography has already caused to the heir apparent of the imperial throne, can hardly be imagined. He writes tolerably good compositions; but, despite all the pains he has taken, he has never yet succeeded in writing a quarto page without some orthographical blunders. When the Prince of Hohenzollern, to whom the boy is much attached, asked the Emperor about the progress made by his son in knowledge, the Emperor replied in his characteristic way: "Satisfactory, but mediocre." It is singular that the prince excels in no single branch of his studies; he is tolerable in all, and Conneau, his young schoolmate, far outstrips him in every respect. Exercise is his favorite occupation; he is very courageous, knows no danger, and will one day be an excellent horseman and a still better swordsman. As regards his health, it is now again excellent, and, despite the newspaper reports, never was seriously impaired. It was a mere fable to say that he behaved with stoical courage at the operation on his legs; on the contrary, he screamed at the top of his lungs. Nothing could have been more ridiculous than to describe a boy's conduct, when undergoing a very painful operation, as that of a Spartan. It hurt him fearfully, and he screamed duly. When he presented the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor to Neaton, his surgeon, he added of his own accord, and in a gentle voice, to the words he had been told to utter, "It is the ribbon worn by the Emperor himself." In short, the Prince Imperial is not a bright, precocious child, such as all parents might wish to have.

A Queer Duke.

The Duke of Portland is in his sixty-ninth year. He is the oldest brother of the late Lord George Bentinck, and owner of magnificent estates in England and in Scotland. After what the French delicately term a "stormy youth," he became, in his father's lifetime, a recluse. It was the late Duke's fancy that there was going to be a scarcity of oak—he did not foresee the iron age—and he planted a tree wherever he could, until his park at Wellbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, was almost a plantation when he died, in 1854. The present Duke took up his residence at Wellbeck, denied himself to almost every one, and proceeded to improve the estate, cut down the superfluous timber, and lay out the park on the most improved principles of landscape gardening; constructed one of the most perfect series of kitchen gardens in the kingdom, with hot, fruit and forcing houses on a magnificent scale; built stables and coach houses fit for a Prince, and much finer than any English Prince possesses. In fact, the Duke devoted and devotes his time and a large part of his income to putting his seat in the most perfect order of receiving and entertaining in ducal style. But he does not keep any company, gives no entertainments on any occasion, and in fact lived and lives the life of a monk of La Trappe. He has for some time been endeavoring to convert a stream through his park into a lake six miles long. Hundreds of laborers are employed on this and other work on the estate in hand at good wages, but on one condition—no one to speak to him or salute him. The man who touches his hat is at once discharged. The village doctor and the parson have the same orders. The tenants are informed of the Duke's wishes; if they meet him they are to pass him "as they would a tree." Yet he is constantly about his domain, planning and superintending improvements. He is a capital landlord, both in England and Scotland—drains, builds, and puts farms in first-rate condition. He never shoots, and never allows his English farmers to have the game, even on payment. To every useful county work and every charity he is ready to subscribe. Roads, churches, schools, all are in first-rate order on the Portland estates. He breeds horses, and spares no expense in sires and mares; but if the produce does not come up to his ideal, he shoots them—never sells an inferior horse. Sometimes a cart-load of well-bred colts and fillies are sent to feed the Rufford hounds.

OLD SEVENTY-SIX.

Positively the Last Survivor of the Revolution.

The Trenton Gazette says: "The last survivor of the party of young ladies who strewed flowers in the path of Washington as he passed through this city in 1789 on his way to New York to assume the Presidency, is Mrs. Sarah Hand, now nearly ninety years of age, and a resident of Cape May county, and, notwithstanding her advanced age, she is still vigorous and in good health. On Sunday, June 14th, she walked to church at Cape May Courthouse and back to her residence, a distance of half a mile. The account of the beautiful and tasteful ceremony in which Mrs. Hand took part has been so often published that we need not repeat it here in detail. A triumphal arch, supported on thirteen pillars, was erected on the bridge over the Asanpink (the Geeen street bridge), with the inscription, 'The defender of the daughters,' and as Washington passed under the matrons and maidens strewed the 'hero's way with flowers.' The same triumphal arch was erected on the reception of General Lafayette."

☞ Amsterdam has an "Offenbach Theater," devoted to that composer alone.

☞ The Archbishop of York has been promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He is an embittered opponent of the Gladstone party; so it is well for him that Dr. Longley did not live a few days longer. The vacated see of York is to be filled by Dr. Wilberforce, now Bishop of Oxford.

☞ Prof. Agassiz is said to have spent half an hour on his description of an egg in his lectures at the Cornell University. Eggs is eggs.

☞ Miss Houston, the eminent soprano singer of Boston, has received an offer of two thousand five hundred dollars per year to sing at the Unity church at Chicago (Rev. Dr. Collyer's).

SOCIETY'S RED TAPE.

The Pasteboard Fashions of 1868-9—Visiting, Wedding, Dinner Cards, &c., &c.

[From the New York Mail, 13th.]

Even the cut of the pasteboard upon which a man announces his name is regulated by fashion. The man who wishes to have his note-paper, envelopes and cards "on the square" must know what the mode is. Ladies likewise sometimes like information on these trifles. To this end Mr. J. N. Gimbrede has addressed a letter to the last Home Journal, wherein he says, visiting cards will be, for this season, rather larger than formerly, and of the finest unglazed Bristol board. The new sizes will tend rather to the square than otherwise. The shape of the card may be varied, according to taste, the proper adaptation to the size of the lettering being maintained. Among the various texts in use nothing will supercede the English script, and those inimitable styles of old English text—the most novel being those with dropped capitals, and the extremely neat, extra shaded. Visiting cards, with the familiar words denoting the object of the call, will remain in use, to some extent, especially for calls of congratulation or condolence. The word *visite*, on the left hand upper corner, will be engraved on the reverse side. The corner containing the desired word will be turned down, so as to denote the object of the call. The word on the right hand corner, Felicitation, will be used for visits of congratulation on some happy event, as, for instance, a marriage, or a birth; on the left lower corner, the word *Conge*, used for a visit previous to leaving town; the other corner is to be marked condolence. Cards sent to friends before leaving for a long journey are issued with the addition of P. P. C. in the left hand corner. These cards are inclosed in heavy and elegant, though plain, envelopes, ornamented with a tasteful monogram or initial.

In wedding invitations, all abbreviations like eve. for evening, will be avoided, as well as P. M., the word afternoon being preferable. Invitations to ceremonious weddings consist of a square note-sheet, embellished with a large monogram in relief, entwining the combined initials of the bride and groom. The individual cards of both bride and groom must be also inclosed, united with a neat white satin tie; and, in some cases, another card, with reception days for the following month.

A very neat style of card has the customary "at home" on a note sheet, a ceremony card (at fixed hour), and the united cards of bride and groom, all inclosed in a splendid large envelop, of the very finest texture, with an elaborate monogram, or ornamental initial. Among the neater forms for a quiet wedding at home is the following:

MR. AND MRS. ——
request the pleasure of M. ——'s company at breakfast, on Wednesday, December 16, at one o'clock.
—— Hamilton Square.

Cards of bride and groom must be inclosed for general invitations. Very simple forms are in the best taste. They may be varied to suit the occasion, either of *dejeuner*, dinner receptions, or evening parties. For example:

MRS. WILSON,
AT HOME,
Wednesday evening, January 7.
——Fifth Avenue.
Cotillon at 9.

Or: Soiree Dansante.

MR. AND MRS. E. DAY
request the pleasure of your company on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock.
R. S. V. P.

An afternoon wedding reception may be announced in terms like the following:

MR. AND MRS. HENRY ROBINSON
Request the pleasure of your company at the wedding reception of their daughter, on Thursday, October 15, from 2 until 4 o'clock.
—— Maple Grove.

Or again:

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD WILSON
Request the pleasure of your presence at the marriage ceremony of their daughter Adelaide to Mr. Jones, at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday evening, October 5, at 8 o'clock.
Reception from 9 until 11 o'clock.
——West Hamilton street.

The mode for private dinners may claim a paragraph. Of late, private dinners have been conducted with great ceremony. The *menu*, or bill of fare, is laid at each plate, illuminated monogram embellishing the top of the *menu*. The list of dishes tastefully written, and a beautifully adorned illuminated card are laid on each plate, to designate the seat of the particular guest. Another style of these cards is plain white, bound with a crimson or blue edge, and has the words *Bon Appetit*, in handsome letters, above the name of the guest, which is also beautifully written in the same original style, or, perhaps, in fancy colored ink.

Acceptance and regret notes are found very useful and convenient on some occasions. The best forms are:

MR. AND MRS. C. WHITE'S
compliments to Mrs. ——, accepting with pleasure her kind invitation for Wednesday evening, January 14, 1869.
—— Clinton Place.

If the note be one of regret, "regretting the necessity to decline," is substituted. These blanks are neatly put up in small packages, with proper envelops.

For billet or note paper, some new styles of fine Parisian papers have just been introduced, and, for the extreme neatness of the design, or figure, in the paper, have become very fashionable. The different styles in paper and envelops could scarcely be enumerated. The forms are small, square and rather large oblong shape—both folding in a square envelop, with pointed flap. A novelty has just been introduced, in a sheet of paper, so cut as to combine note sheet with envelop.

Monograms will, this season, tend to an enlarged size, besides being more complicated than usual. In many cases, the monograms spell pet names, and sometimes names of several syllables. Illuminated monograms, especially for heading of party or ball invitations, will be greatly sought after. For usual letter writing, monograms in one delicate color, or in white embossed, will be in vogue. These are very stylish, when used on thick English cream laid paper. Names of country residences, in rustic design, are also used at the top of the note sheet. Jockey monograms are formed of riding equipments. Some novelties in this way have recently made their appearance. For those fond of the game of croquet, monograms are formed of the implements of the game; and smokers may have their articles of smoking so arranged as to represent their initials.

For anniversary weddings, a few styles may be specified:

WOODEN WEDDING.
1863 and 1868.
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES WHITE.
AT HOME.
Wednesday evening, November 7, at eight o'clock.
R. S. V. P.

Another style has "fifth anniversary" for the heading, and "receive their friends," instead of "at home." The Tin Wedding, celebrating the tenth anniversary, is printed from engraved copper-plate, on a fine note sheet, with a field of dull silver forming the square. The monogram at the head of the note and on the envelope is also oxidized, the names of the lady and gentleman appearing on separate wooden cards. Crystallized cards, resembling snow-flakes, are used for the fifteenth anniversary or Crystal Wedding, though these have not become so general as the others. The Silver Wedding celebrates twenty-five years after marriage, and requires a brightly-silvered note sheet, with monogram in pure silver, or the whole printed in silver, on plain wood paper.

The Golden Wedding, on the fiftieth anniversary, is printed in burnished gold, the form reading thus:

GOLDEN WEDDING.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM P. SMITH.
1818. AT HOME. 1868.
Monday Evening, September 20, from 8 until 11 o'clock.
——Washington Place.
WILLIAM P. SMITH. MAY JOHNSTON.

A new style of announcement card, or card after marriage, has also just been issued, and is printed on note-sheets, as follows:

MR. LOUIS MASON.
MISS EMMA JONES.
Married Wednesday, October 7, 1868.

And, on a separate card,

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS MASON.
——*Chestnut street*,
Philadelphia.

These cards are in English script, on ornamental letters, and the monogram is designed to correspond.

A SHINING MARK.

Death of the Artist Edward Hieldebrandt.

[From the N. Y. Advertiser, 13.]

The death of Edward Hieldebrandt leaves vacant a specialty in landscape painting among European artists which will remain a long time without a worthy successor. This artist many years ago attracted the attention of Baron Humboldt, through whose influence Hieldebrandt was sent by the King of Prussia to Brazil, where he remained many years, painting the grand scenery of the South American continent. While thus engaged he made one or two trips to New Orleans. Some thirteen years ago he came to this city with the intention of making it a permanent home, bringing with him from Germany a number of his best pictures. But he received no encouragement, and was, while here, indebted to Mr. Gignoux for studio-room. Becoming completely discouraged, he left his pictures in store and returned to Berlin.

A few months after he reached his home he achieved a wide-spread reputation; and for a time became the fashion. Americans abroad were particularly dazzled by his brilliant colors, and flocked to his studio, and consequently he was even, at enormous prices, unable to supply the demand for his work. In this strait he sent for the pictures he had stored in America, and sold them for princely sums to the very persons who had refused to purchase them in New York at merely nominal prices.

As a token of regard to a personal friend, he sent to New Orleans a picture entitled "A Sunset on the Island of Madeira." There was extraordinary power displayed in the glowing colors, and many spectators insisted upon examining the back of the picture to see that the extraordinary effect was not produced by the aid of transparent canvas and artificial illumination. This important work, unfortunately for art in this country, was purchased by a rich German merchant and returned to Germany. The picture was literally what it claimed to be—a sunset; and the illumination, instead of being confined to a small space on the picture, was diffused throughout the whole canvas; even the darkest shadows trembled and glowed with light and heat. One of the points most remarkable was the fire in the middle-ground underneath a pot containing the evening meal of the fisherman present. This fire was in full blast, and evidently fanned into intensity by the rising evening breeze, yet the living coals appeared blue, compared with the golden hues of the departing sun.

☞ In a late Maine marriage the bridegroom was eighty-five and the bride eighty. They are looking forward eagerly to their golden wedding.

ON TO CUBA.

Recruiting for Fillibusters in St. Louis and New York.

[From the St. Louis Times, 14th.]

Cuban patriotism blazes fiercely in this city. Meetings are held, speeches made, volunteers enrolled, funds collected, and a smashing business done in the line of coffee and sugar plantations, which give a delightful aroma to patriotic ardor. Cuba, we are told, must be republicanized and become an ocean-bound abode of fabulous wealth and unrestricted freedom. The orators say that the brightest gem that decks old ocean's diadem shall never glitter in the starry crown that now distinguishes American imperialism. Sugar and coffee plantations are only desirable beneath a sky of molten brass, where Sambo's wool and thick skull protect laborers from blazing rays of the vertical sun. Cuba has unparalleled attractions for adventurers. If the carpet-baggers of the South, betrayed as they are by Southern blacks, would avenge their wrongs, let them hie away to Cuba. There is money there, fabulous wealth, and four hundred thousand savage blacks.

Last night a meeting of some thirty young men, under the leadership of two or three old fillibusters, was held and an organization perfected to invade Cuba. Recruits will be accepted for a limited period; but the chosen few select their own men. They are not approachable, because they keep their own secrets. It is a veritable thing, we are assured by those who profess to know whereof they speak, and we have every reason to believe them.

[From the N. Y. World, 13th.]

The filibustering movement is still engaging the attention of our citizens, and it is manifest to every one that we shall soon hear of a descent of a body of adventurers on the Cuban coast, either from this port or the port of New Orleans.

Yesterday a large number of recruits were obtained, and it is believed that many of them left last evening for New Orleans by rail, so as to take transportation from that city in vessels that will be ready for them in a few days. Col. Gibbons has his hands full, and it is more than certain a great number of commissions have been issued during the last twenty-four hours to officers.

Over a dozen men left yesterday on the Moro Castle for Havana, who carried commissions in their pockets to enlist men for service against Lersundi. It would be easy to give their names, but that would insure their arrest on their arrival in Cuba; so we therefore omit giving their names. They carried no arms but revolvers, and got on board of the vessel very quietly, as our reporter was informed.

Gen. De Pallakoff, who is to have an independent command, left his lodgings in Jersey City yesterday afternoon to take the cars for Philadelphia *en route* for New Orleans, where he says he is to meet his braves and start with them on the war-path. Colonels Radiowieski and Lubormiski, both staff officers of the General, accompanied him on his journey, and they took with them two trunks full of revolvers. Gen. De Pallakoff informed our reporter that he was well aware that Murray's spies were tracing him from one place to another, and for that reason he was going to New Orleans.

ESPIONAGE.

The French Spy System.

The political police of Paris consists of 540 agents, from all countries and of both sexes. Many of them are Corsicans, the inhabitants of the little isle developing remarkable talent for intriguing in politics. The cordial hatred which every Parisian cherishes for the profession makes it rather necessary that foreigners should be encouraged to enter into it. Their chief is the Count de la Grange, who himself is subject to the orders of the Prefect Pietri, mentioned in a former article. He is a witty, gracious and treacherous man of the world; of course, of immense value to the maintenance of any empire. Members of the corps are disseminated as thoroughly over the globe's face as the Jesuits used to be, and are as minute and faithful in their reports. They send in at regular intervals accounts of the opinions and doings of political refugees, and of diplomats, north, south, east and west.

In Paris, no quarter is without at least a dozen at all hours of the day and night; and under the guise of friendship, they often endeavor to gain one's confidence, only to deceive and have him arrested, if necessary to their own aggrandizement, or the Government's fancied security. Four o'clock in the morning is the popular hour with these gentlemen for their calls. They open your bed curtains, command you to put on your clothes and go with them, and you may have been locked up a month before you know that you were arrested for some trivial remark in a store or hotel. The pay of the subalterns is $100 monthly in gold, either in France or abroad. When the Emperor has decided upon leaving for any point outside of Paris or his empire, a number of these agents are sent ahead to manufacture opinion, and to prepare the way for demonstrations of enthusiasm. In such cases, all their extra expenses are paid by the Government. So it is no wonder that all the items of one of Napoleon's journeys foot up a round sum.

About fifty of these mouchards are stationed at New York and Washington, and some of them have access to the best houses in the metropolis and the capital. The Corsicans are *soi-disant* Italian music teachers or linguistic professors. And these intrude for their thievish purposes almost everywhere they wish. They usually have a wife in almost every city they have inhabited, and are as irredeemably vicious as men can be. Now and then one has entered the business after a long course of crime in his own country. France is the European refuge for all such rubbish, and turns it to the best account.

When the Paris Exhibition opened in 1867, about a dozen of these mouchards were recalled from New York to watch the Americans in the French capital, and to sometimes kindly warn them if they expressed too loudly their opinions. Napoleon did not fancy arresting many American sovereigns. But the poor Prussians were often locked up without hardly the slightest provocation. To praise Bismarck even, or malign the French reputation for military bearing, was to introduce one's self to a Gallic mouchard. One Prussian who could not speak a word of French was locked up for several days, simply because he jostled a French army officer who would not move out of his way. He could get no interpreters near him to make an explanation, and his case seemed hopeless, until he was at last brought before court and dismissed, because "he was so stupid as not to speak French."

During one of the visits of the Emperor to the Exhibition, an agent of a foreign firm had occasion to exhibit to Napoleon, through the Chief of the Police de surete, M. Elroy, a Remington shot-cane. A few days later the few samples remaining on the show case were bought by M. Pietri, and one of his special agents asked the foreigner to order one hundred and sixty-five of them, with which to arm the Emperor's civilian corps. As those arms, as well as small pocket pistols, are prohibited to enter France, the foreign agent inquired if the special had an order to allow the arms to enter Paris. He exhibited a police card, and said they should enter free of duty. But when they came to the custom-house they were seized there, confiscated and the unlucky foreigner was fined and paid a large sum for breaking the customs laws, besides losing the cost of the canes—five hundred dollars. The confiscation was doubtless a clever dodge of M. Pietri's to get the canes without paying for them.

The political spies who are stationed in Paris go every morning, at 10 o'clock, to the Bureau of the Prefecture of Police, Place Jerusalem, to make their reports of all they have seen and heard during the preceding day.—[Detectives' Manual.

An Elderly Party Plucked.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 14th.]

One of the meanest confidence swindles that has occurred in this city for a long time was successfully accomplished yesterday, the victim being an old gentleman seventy-six years of age, named David Uhler, from Appanoose, Hancock county, Ill. Mr. Uhler and four brothers were in the war of 1812, and these four brothers reside near Baltimore, Md. He was on his way to visit them and took passage on the steamer Tom Jasper for this city. On the boat a plausible, respectably appearing man of middle age made his acquaintance, who gave his name as Jones. What was not less remarkable than true, Jones knew Mr. Uhler's relatives and acquaintances as well as he did himself, and the two became very good friends. During the trip Jones stated that he was an extensive fur dealer, and had an agent in this city. He desired to see his agent, and then he was himself destined for Baltimore, and was glad to have fallen in with Mr. U., as they would be company for each other, and the companionship would be mutually agreeable, etc. Arriving in St. Louis, Jones invited the old gentleman to walk up to the Southern, where he would meet his "agent." The invitation was accepted, and at the hotel, sure enough, the "agent" was found. Introduction and pleasant conversation ensued, and the three took dinner together yesterday at the Southern, after which the "agent" invited his friends up to his room. In the apartment business was broached. The "agent" (swindler No. 2) desired of his principal, Mr. Jones (swindler No. 1), some money with which to "raise the wind;" the money of the house was so tied up in bank that he could not draw for a day or two. Jones had not the money in his pocket, but he had a check which would be cashed on presentation at almost any bank. No. 2 had not time to get the check cashed. No. 1 asked Mr. Uhler to lend him a hundred dollars, or such a matter, and he would give him the check for $235, and they would get it cashed after awhile. The old gentleman, unsuspicious of the game being played upon him, although he had read all about confidence swindles in the papers, forked over all the money he had, amounting to $90, taking the check and placing it in his pocket without looking at it. The check, a curiosity even in its line, reads as follows. It will be seen that the scoundrel signing it is somewhat lacking in his French:

$235.] QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 10, 1868.

MR. FINANCIER: Pay to the order of Verdant Green the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, value received, and charge the same to the account of

[Signed] CHEVELIER DE INDUSTRIE.

This little matter of "business" settled, the pair suggested to Mr. Uhler that they would withdraw and rejoin him in a few moments. The old gentleman waited an hour or so, and then it flashed across his brain that he had been the victim of one of those confidential swindles of which he had read so much. He forthwith reported the case to police headquarters, but the police are almost powerless in cases of this character. Although the man who played the leading part in this particular instance is known, he probably left the city in ten minutes after the accomplishment of his villainy. About the only remedy is to "take the papers" and keep your eyes open.

Mr. Uhler had five sons in the grand army fighting for the Union. He is an intelligent, kindly appearing old man, and we are happy to know, although not wealthy, this drain upon his finances will not cause suffering to himself or family.

A LOOK BACK.

With a Glance Ahead at the Work Before the Radicals.

[From the Boston Courier, Nov. 13.]

The election is not without its comforts. The minority, having done its best to change an administration which it thought incompetent, has failed in the endeavor. The majority, satisfied with what the Republicans have done during the last seven years, having elected Gen. Grant, and controlling the next as the present Congress, is now responsible for the future as well as the past. If the Radicals, now in full power, will mend their ways and do well, we will give them full credit for it and be thankful. It is quite common to boast of the intelligence of the people, and to express full confidence in their pursuing a correct political course. If this is conceded, then we must be as well satisfied with the election of Gen. Butler as with that of Gen. Grant. That he defeated his Radical opponent, Mr. Dana, in the Fifth District, six to one, is an unmistakable expression of the popular will, and is hardly satisfactory, we presume, to Gen. Kilpatrick and Gov. Hawley, and perhaps not to those who maintain that Gen. Butler is a repudiator.

The gain made by the Democrats in the next Congress, will give weight to the voice of the minority, and will prevent the impeachment of Gen. Grant, should he fail to come up to the full expectation of those who elected him, and may check that enactment of unconstitutional measures which has characterized the present Congress.

It is well that the whole responsibility is on the Radical party. They cannot shirk it, or say that Andrew Johnson is in their way, or that any failure in their management of politics or finance is attributable to anything but their own incompetency. They have rung all the changes on the dead issues of slavery, rebellion and copperheadism, and exhausted the subjects, and now will have to stand before the people on their own merits. They have, by their dwelling upon the "raw-head and bloody bones" stories of the Radical "bummers" and "carpet-baggers" sent down by Congress to get them diverted attention from the vital questions at issue, and scared the people into giving them another four years' lease of power. But even the force of humbug has its limit, and they must now turn to the practical work of governing the people for the good and prosperity of the people. As the object of the leaders is their own aggrandizement and interest, they will be found wanting, and will fail to fulfill what is expected of them. Even now, in the monetary condition of the country, we see how defective is their system of finance, and that the determination of the Presidential election in their favor does not bring financial ease or business activity.

Agitation is over, and the people can now sit down calmly and in peace and review their work. We do not think that, after the first glow of exultation is over, they will be satisfied with it.

JENKINS AFTER GRANT.

He Hunts Him Down and then Looses Him.

[From the New York Herald, 8th.]

The very quiet arrival of the President elect last evening, unexpected by most of his friends and entirely unknown to the community in general, has been the talk of the town all day. How did he do it? everybody asks; how did he manage the trip so secretly, and how, above all, did he succeed in eluding the vigilance of the Black and Blue Boys, who had resolved to "Hail to the Chief" with the most boisterous demonstrations of affection on his arrival at the depot? The Black and Blue Boys had determined to stand no refusal from the General. His letter begging to be let alone was nothing to them. They had made their arrangements, gathered a nice little purse to defray the expenses, and with their eyes on big fat offices in prospect, why should they suffer themselves to be disappointed? They wouldn't do it by no manner of means. Grant couldn't see it in the same light. Having anticipated the kind of reception in store for him here, and being averse anyhow to noisy demonstrations, he hit upon the plan of dropping in unexpectedly, and by arranging with the railroad companies for special trains all the way was enabled to execute his design with complete success. When the train reached the depot here at a quarter past eight P. M. there were few people about, not more than twenty or thirty altogether, and the General, slightly disguised—not, however, in Scotch cap and military cloak, like Lincoln, nor in female toggery, like Jeff. Davis, but plain citizen's dress, with a broad-brimmed slouched hat drawn far down over his forehead and eyes and a little cape over his shoulders with its collar fastened up about his neck—slipped cautiously from the train to the street, jumped in the first hack he met and directed the driver to move off rapidly toward I street. The rest of his party followed close after the General, and were equally successful in escaping observation. Thus General Grant inostentatiously entered Washington and reached his dwelling-house on I street without a soul knowing it, except the people who accompanied him from Galena and the conductors of the train. It was fully two hours later when in some mysterious manner the fact reached a few newspaper offices, and reporters were sent flying through the city to hunt particulars. Three reporters, one after the other, reached the General's house after ten o'clock, and the experience of each was about the same. The house was nearly all dark, and a solitary sentinel passed up and down the sidewalk.

"General Grant arrive to-night, sentinel?"
"Yes, sir."
"Anybody come with him?"
"Yes, sir."
"How many?"
"Six or seven, sir."
"Who were they?"
"Don't know, sir."
"Any crowd or display when he arrived."
"Not a d—d bit, sir."
"Devilish clever trick that of Boss Grant."
"You bet!"

Failing to extract comfort or knowledge from the laconics of the sentinel, reporters opened operations on the hall door. After two rings of the bell the hall door opened and a colored man appeared with a cautious air; he was handed cards and told to give them to General Grant.

"The General has retired, sir, very much fatigued after his long journey," blandly asserted the colored man.

"Any of his staff here?"

"Yes, sir; but they are gone to bed too, sir," bowing very politely.

"Anybody up who came back with General Grant?"

"The whole house, sir, except the help have retired, sir."

Reporters thought it was time to retire also from the vicinity, and proceeded to the depot where the meagre points telegraphed to you last night were gleaned from conversations with railroad people.

MR. BULL.

What the Old Gentleman Pays in Taxes.

The last annual return of taxes and imposts in England shows a total of £68,000,000 raised in 1865, of which £44,000,000 came from customs. Unmanufactured tobacco, of which over 40,000,000 pounds were imported, produced £6,359,556; while cigars, snuff, Cavendish and other manufactures of tobacco yielded less than a quarter of a million, bringing up the smokers' contribution to the national strong box to £6,596,284. Spirits of all sorts yielded £4,301,620, of which by far the greater part comes from brandy and unsweetened rum, the first counting for £1,659,818, and the second for £2,084,208; and as the duty is a trifle over ten shillings a gallon, a very simple application of Cocker shows a consumption of nearly 7,800,000 gallons of these two classes of foreign spirits. Malt, vinegar, spruce, gold and silver plate, and some smaller items, count for a few thousands only. Tobacco, wine and spirits together yield £12,369,013. Tea, coffee, chickory and cocoa rank for £3,359,590, tea heading the list with £2,829,130. Sugar and molasses produced £5,760,000, while a few trifling articles in which sugar is an ingredient, such as almond paste, preserved plums, and other confectionery, just make sufficient mark in the return to bring it up to £5,765,501. Wheat, at 3d per cwt., was imported in quantities sufficiently large to produce £446,152, a sum which all other breadstuffs and farinaceous substances fail to equal, as they do but raise the head of the return in which they appear to £883,941, which, with £421,740 from dried fruits, completes the sum we have already mentioned.

The excise brought £20,778,842 in 1866, and in 1867 £21,514,131—an advance of about 3½ per cent.; but in 1868 it went back to £21,323,849. 22,092,257 gallons of spirits, at 10s per gallon, give £11,346,181, the best figure in the whole return; while malt stands for £6,575,233, so that the two together come to nearly £18,000,000, out of little more than £21,000,000. But even this does not complete the tribute which Bacchus pays to Cæsar. Brewers' licenses cost over £357,000; malsters' nearly £16,600; beer, spirit, wine, and similar licenses considerably over a million!

Fortunate legatees paid £2,894,280 in the shape of legacy and succession duty; and £138,898 more for Probate Court fee stamps, the last figure being suggestive of many a hard and costly fight over disputed wills. Deeds and other instruments paid £1,620,426. Inland bills of exchange produced £389,449, and as showing the extent of our foreign trade, we note that foreign bills came to others as to bring £314,610; 140,871,429 receipt and draft stamps fetched £566,964; marine insurances, £168,264; fire insurance, £1,023,605; newspapers, £120,225, and patent medicines, £62,556. The law-court patents for inventions, company registration, and other stamps of the kind, varying greatly in their productiveness, complete the return, and make up the stamp total to £9,737,573.

The income tax added £6,287,079. The post-office business was worth £4,885,574, and its money orders £173,388, making a total of £4,558,962, as against £4,551,574 in 1867, and £4,361,878 in 1866.

☞ Admiral Farragut, Tuesday morning, took up his quarters at his residence in East Thirty-sixth street. Salutes in honor of his arrival were fired at the Navy Yard, but no public demonstration was made beyond visits from intimate friends. The Franklin will no longer bear his pennant, but will return to the Mediterranean, and the Admiral himself will await orders from the Secretary of the Navy.

☞ Ex-President Pierce was well enough to ride to the polls in Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, and as he handed in his ballot for Seymour and Blair to the Moderator, remarked, "This is a strong ticket."

☞ Mark Twain is about to indulge in a lecturing tour through the United States, to tell the people about "The American Vandal Abroad," in which, it is understood, he will detail his own experience as a traveler.

☞ Herr Jansa, the violinist, now seventy-three years of age, exiled from Vienna for his Hungarian refugee concert, has been allowed to return.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS!
FOR ONE WEEK
COMMENCING
Monday Morning, Nov. 16.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
140 Market street.

Elegant Silks, Satins, Velvet and Velveteens, Lyons Cloaking Velvets, Silk and Worsted Serges, Changeable and Chene Poplins, elegant Biaritz Cloths in all colors, fine Merinoes (only 75c), Dress Goods from 20c per yard up to the finest quality; White Goods in endless variety; Napkins, Doylies, and Table Linens at unheard of low prices; 100 pieces Irish Linens selling cheap; job lot of Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics at great reductions; 500 Cloaks from $3 up; 1,000 Shawls from 75c each up.

$10,000 WORTH OF FURS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Flannels and Blankets, Cloths and Cassimeres, Cloakings in great variety; cheap Gloves, Hosiery, and Underwear, good Merino Under-Shirts and Drawers only 50c each; job lots at Dress Goods at popular prices.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
140 Market Street.
d15 †Mo&Tu

MANTELS AND GRATES.
MANTELS, MANTELS
Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.
Enameled Grates, complete, from $19 to $30.
Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $30 to $75.
☞ Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron.
au22 dtf

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES!
KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.
GIBSON & HEMLER,
MANUFACTURERS
Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,
Iron Railings, &c.,
91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof, with all the latest attention to our late improvement to burglar proof work. We will sell at as low prices as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world.
GIBSON & HEMLER.
oc27 d&mTuTh&Sa&wlam

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line
PACKET COMPANY.
The splendid side-wheel passenger steamers LIBERTY No. 2, COMMERCIAL and MAYFLOWER leave Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs.
☞ Time from Memphis to Little Rock 48 hours.
Freight receipted through to all points on the above line. [au31 dtf] JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

Tennessee and Cumberland River Freight.
FOR the lowest through rates for the above rivers, call on Messrs. Judge & Forsee. All contracts for freights made by them will be carried out, and goods delivered according to original bill of lading.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
se12 dtf Transfer Agents, Paducah, Ky.

FOR CINCINNATI.
OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—☞ one dollar less than by railroad.
UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 11 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers
GEN. LYTLE............SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
GEN. BUELL............C. DAVID, Master.
landing at all intermediate points.
EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers
AMERICA..........D. WHITTEN, Master.
UNITED STATES..........R. WADE, Master,
landing only at Madison.
☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.
☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
☞ Have one night and two hundred and sixty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.
☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
sept18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line,
JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't.
Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. ☞ For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
oct31 dtf No. 30 Fourth street.

Plows! Plows!
WE are furnishing the following at manufacturers' prices. All orders addressed to us will receive careful and prompt attention.
Brinly Plows,
Avery Plows,
CORN SHELLERS, all kinds;
CUTTING BOXES, all kinds;
BONE PHOSPHATE.
The best and cheapest fertilizer in use. We are general dealers in farming implements and field seeds.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,
no14 deod3m 119 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, NOV. 16, '68.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail.....	1:20 P. M.	9:20 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express.	4:20 A. M.	6:11 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express............	1:50 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation.....	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington........................	10:25 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington........................	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation................	8:10 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:15 P. M., except Sunday.	5:00 A. M., except Sunday.
7:15 P. M., "	1:20 P. M., ex. Sunday & Sat
1:15 A. M., daily.	9:20 P. M., daily.
6:00 A. M., "	

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	P. M.		Closes. A. M.	P. M.
2:00	4:45	Eastern Mail.......	12:30 M.	12:00
7:00	9:00	St Louis Mail.......	12:30 M.	12:00
2:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago.	12:30 M.	12:30
4:00	1:30	Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails	....	5:00 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. & Way Mails......	....	2:00 12:00
9:00	.....	Louis. & Bardstown R. R. Mls.	....	2:45
.....	2:00	Louis & Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
6:00	....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	....
6:00	....	Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails	....	3:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
....	4:45 9:20 6:00	New Alb. and Jeff. Shawneet'n Stage leaves........	12:30 M.	12:00 12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
....	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage	....	12:00
		LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT.		
....	7:00	Shelbyville Mail....	....	12:00
4:30		Chat. & Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La....	....	5:00

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Wood sells for $3 per cord in Paducah.

The new jail at Hopkinsville will be completed in about three weeks.

Highway robbers are operating in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds near Hopkinsville.

The Paducahians pay 50 cents per pound for butter and 30 cents per dozen for eggs.

Robert E. Cobb, Esq., a prominent business man of Eddyville, is soon to become a resident of Paducah.

The fall term of the United States Court, Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge, closed in Paducah on Friday. A large number of suits were disposed of.

The City Council of Hopkinsville has voted the necessary appropriation to extend the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad to that city. Work will be commenced at once.

A couple of gentlemen from Indianapolis, Ind., have been at Smithland and in its vicinity for several days examining the iron lands of that region with the intention of purchasing and mining.

During the last two weeks a large number of counterfeit $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes have been put in circulation in Hopkinsville. The counterfeits are poorly executed and easily detected.

Considerable progress has been made in the lead mine near Smithland. Already some profit is being derived to the company, with bright prospects near at hand, as a very rich strata of lead has been reached within a few days past.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Coal of good quality has been discovered near Searcy, Ark.

Atlanta, Georgia, is to have street railroads.

The Federal garrison at Union Springs, Ala., has been removed.

The Democratic city ticket of Columbia, S. C., was elected on Tuesday by a handsome majority.

Gilbert M. Anderson is on trial at Columbus, Ga., for the murder of his wife on the 30th of August last.

The Kuklux paraded in force in Jacksonport, Ark., last Monday night. No one was molested.

Mr. James A. Jones, one of the pioneer citizens of Union Springs, Ala., died at that place on the 7th inst.

The citizens of Jackson, Tenn., are crowded and wish the boundary lines of that town extended.

The steam saw-mill of J. B. and J. T. Carothers, near Jackson, Tenn., was burned to the ground on the 6th inst.

Wm. Smith, charged with killing Berry Brown, was acquitted at Huntsville, Ala., on the 5th inst.

In Franklin county, Ala., on the 5th inst., a man named Jones was shot and killed by Wm. H. Petrie.

At Florence, South Carolina, on Thursday last, Rev. Reuben Gregg, colored, accidentally shot himself dead.

John L. Brown and Wm. Harris, negroes, have been arraigned in New Orleans for the murder of Cornelius Sullivan, on the 25th of Oct.

The garrison of United States troops which has been stationed at Jackson, Tennessee, for sometime past was removed to Humboldt last week.

The Republican newspaper office in Americus, Ga., narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Wednesday last. The fire originated in a defective flue.

W. D. Smith, a resident of Covington, Tipton county, Tenn., died in Memphis on Thursday of *delirium tremens*.

John Stone, a boy 12 years of age, was accidentally shot and killed at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, by Samuel Blackburn, a boy older than himself.

Forest Depot, Virginia, is without a postmaster, because no person can be found to take the oath prescribed for such officers.

The residence of Mr. Joshua Ruffner, near Luray, Page county, Virginia, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Only a few beds and some clothing were saved.

Near Lawrenceburg, Tenn., on Sunday of last week, Jack Lane was shot and mortally wounded by Thos. Smith. They quarrelled about a young lady whom they were both visiting.

Mr. Morris Rosenfield, while ginning cotton for Captain Royson, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the other day, was caught in the machinery and had his right leg badly mangled.

Judge Gooding, of the Randolph (Mo.) County Court, died at his residence, near Huntsville, Mo., a few days ago; aged 74 years.

Rev. A. P. Williams, an eloquent and distinguished minister of the Baptist Church, was killed on Monday last near Glasgow, Mo., by his horse falling over an embankment.

[illegible] W. Jaques, Deputy Revenue Collector, at Columbus, Ga., has been indicted by the grand jury, for attempting to swindle merchants of that city.

Rev. Robt. A. Holland, of this city, delivered a lecture in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on Monday last, on the subject of Jerusalem, to a large audience.

Mr. Julius Perrenand, a native of Switzerland, forty years of age, and a watchmaker by trade, committed suicide in New Orleans, on Wednesday, by shooting himself in the mouth.

Frank Wilfore fell from a vehicle which he was driving, in New Orleans, on Wednesday, and was fatally injured by the wheel passing over his head.

Conrad Jarrett was shot and killed near Pocahontas, Ark., by his brother-in-law, Wm. Whitesides. They quarreled over business matters.

On Tuesday last, near St. Joseph, Mo., a little daughter of Dr. Joseph Davis, aged six years, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from the grate.

A lynx, measuring five feet nine inches from tip to tip, was killed in Chariton county, Mo., last week, being the first killed in the county since the days of old Daniel Boone.

Mr. James Terrell, of Mobile, Ala., who was attacked and dangerously wounded, in his own yard, by a negro thief on Tuesday last, is in a critical condition. The negro who assaulted him is in custody.

A squad of eleven negroes were brought into Brownsville, Tenn., last Wednesday, charged with forming a conspiracy to rob and murder General White, near the neighborhood in which they lived. They are to be tried to-day.

Large iron works in Roane county, Tenn., are just going into operation, under the control of General J. T. Wilder and W. O. Rockwood. The coal and ore lie almost side by side, and the Tennessee river is adjacent. Quite a little town has already sprung up.

A dwelling in Huntsville, Alabama, occupied by [illegible], was fired into with a gun loaded with buckshot a few nights ago. The object was evidently to frighten, as the shot was fired through the upper sash of the window, over the heads of the occupants.

Near Marion, S. C., a few nights ago, as Mr. Jas. R. Jackson and a younger brother were returning home in a buggy, they were fired on from a fence corner, and the elder Mr. Jackson killed and the other dangerously wounded.

William W. Cox, who was badly shot in the face during the riot at Huntsville, Alabama, is rapidly recovering. A number of negroes have testified before the grand jury that he shot nearly all of those killed or seriously wounded.

On Sunday night of last week an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. J. W. Key, manager of Gen. Pillow's plantation, near Helena, Ark. A gun was fired at him through the window, but a table standing near turned the charge aside.

Mr. Wm. L. Brunson, of Sumter, South Carolina, who died last Thursday, bequeathed to his old and faithful servant Washington, who with his family had never left him, forty acres of land, a mule, a wagon, a cow and calf, a fine stock of hogs, and one-half the crop grown upon the farm the present year.

A disastrous smash up occurred on the Mississippi Central railroad last Tuesday evening, at Way's Bluff, on the southern end of the road. The freight train, which left Canton at 4:45 P. M., going north, ran into a trestle near the place above indicated, smashing six box cars and "spilling" about sixty barrels of whisky. In consequence of the wreck, trains were delayed twenty-four hours.

A duel with sabres took place near New Orleans, on Wednesday, between Louis E. Moussier and L. F. Payne, the latter receiving a slight wound. The duel grew out of a similar affair which took place between Mr. Moussier and Col. Wilkins a short time ago.

A man in New Orleans cut off the head of a snapping turtle and threw it into the yard. Fully one hour and a half after, a pig picked up or attempted to pick up the turtle's head. Instead of doing this the pig was caught by the snout, and the hold of the turtle was not released until a portion of the pig's snout came off with it.

At the house of Mr. J. M. Anderson, near Madisonville, in October last, there was a child born, having eleven grandparents, all living, as follows: One great, great grandmother, three great grandmothers, three great grandfathers, two grandfathers, and two grandmothers.

The Maysville Bulletin proposes that the editors of this State assemble in Frankfort on the 6th of January to devise a plan to secure a richer advertising patronage, and place the press of Kentucky upon an equal footing with that of our sister States.

Mrs. Joannah Langston, of Gilmer co., Ga., has arrived at the age of 105 years, and is said to possess remarkable health, is quite cheerful, and very interesting. She has lived to see her posterity "even unto the third and fourth generations." She now has living in that State, two hundred and fifty-eight lineal descendants, and one hundred and twenty in other States—in all, three hundred and seventy-eight.

The total inspections of tobacco in Virginia for the six months commencing 1st April and ending 30th September, 1868, were 7,528 hogsheads; for the year 1865-6, 27,068; 1866-7, 43,778; 1867-8, 47,147. The inspections for 1867-8 were divided as follows: Richmond, 29,697 hogsheads; Petersburg, 10,891; Lynchburg, 6,900; Farmville, 380. This calculation does not include tierces, boxes, tubs or loose tobacco.

On Saturday of last week Gen. Forrest, President of the Memphis, Okalona and Selma railroad, at Aberdeen and Ross' mills, succeeded in a few hours in securing a subscription of $140,000—$40,000 in cash and $100,000 in bond. Mr. Troope, one of the directors, subscribed $15,000 in cash. Gen. Forrest will canvass the country until the whole amount of stock is subscribed.

A daughter of Captain Wm. Phillips, of the firm of Lerrass, Phillips & Co., of Nashville, between ten and eleven years of age, was thrown from a carriage at her father's residence, near Nashville, Saturday afternoon, and instantly killed. The negro coachman, having been ordered to get both the carriage and Captain Phillips' buggy, harnessed the horses to the carriage first, drove it to the front door of the house, and was proceeding to the stable for the buggy when the little girl climbed into the coach. The driver had neglected to hitch the horses, and from some cause they took fright and dashed through the grounds, overturning and completely wrecking the carriage and killing the little girl.

"Stealing Grant."

The most unreasoning and unreasonable portion of the Northern people assuredly are the editors of the Radical newspapers. If the South is perfectly submissive they assail it for being morose and sullen, and therefore not to be trusted. If the South is free and outspoken, and states its case with an indignant sense of wrong, they denounce it as insurrectionary, and therefore not to be trusted. If the South is amiable and civil in its speech, seeking redress in a spirit of entreaty, they fly into a rage and charge it with deep-laid plots; wherefore it is not to be trusted. It is the old fable of the wolf and the lamb over and over again. Up stream or down stream, it is all the same.

No better example of this unreasonableness can be furnished than that presented during the last week. The COURIER-JOURNAL has not felt it to be a part of its duty to begin a useless and purposeless tirade against the newly-elected President. As the organ of Southern opinion, no less than an organ of the Democratic party, it has counseled a policy of "wait and see." This the Radical newspapers call "stealing Grant," and they are wroth to the last degree. What they wanted us to do was to abuse Grant, that they might copy our articles as specimens of the "rebellious spirit" of the South, using us to prove their slanders upon the Southern people.

We have no great hope of Grant we do confess. The little we have is furnished us by the Radical papers themselves. Their alarm lest we should "steal" him shows that they distrust him.

Now, we do not deny that we should like to be able—not to "steal" Grant—but to defeat the efforts of the Radicals in his party to get and hold possession of him. The South is at the mercy of the party in power. Unless Grant is moderate in the use of his power the result in the South will be deplorable. Ruin the South and you may not ruin the North; but you will damage it. There's no denying this; and we want to make the point so plain and clear that Grant will see it. If Grant does not see it, we want to make it so plain and clear that some wiser man will see it; and, as we said the other day, we would be willing to forgive even Butler—who is certainly the type of all infamy in the Southern mind—or Brownlow, who is as near a relation of the devil to our mind as any other living man—if either of them should put himself at the head of the conservatism of the country, as Andrew Johnson tried to do. We would not inquire into motives. We would forget by-gone grudges. All we ask is justice; and we maintain that our spirit is that of truth and soberness, not of cunning and revenge.

We do not expect to convince any Radical editor or politician of the error of his ways. They are past saving. Willful and malicious wrong is beyond the reach of argument. But, thank God, there are thousands of Northern men of both parties who read us every day, and we expect, before we are done with them, to make some converts. Results are what we are driving at; and we shall achieve them by a course of undeviating candor and liberality, seeking nothing we are not willing to give, and leaving the balance to the better nature and common sense of the people.

Rossini.

Rossini is dead. A brief cable dispatch from Paris announces the fact; and, though it will surprise no one, for the great composer was seventy-seven years of age, it will grieve myriads all over the world. It was the fortune of Rossini not only to succeed and to live down all rivalry, but to be an object of curiosity, to be talked about and written about by the gossips, to have a host of people around him; to be, in short, a lion. No man in France, after the Emperor, was stared at more persistently by the mob. No musician in Europe occupied a more dictatorial place in critical esteem; and his death closes the account of what we call the "old masters" on earth, for he is the last of them.

Gioachino Rossini was born in Pesaro, near Bologna, Feb. 29, 1792. His parents were members of a strolling theatrical company, and at 10 years of age he was able to accompany his father, who was a horn-player in the orchestra. Soon after he was placed with a music teacher of Bologna, under whose instruction he developed a soprano voice of great purity and compass; and at 14 he could sing at sight any piece of music placed before him. After being employed for several years as a chorister in the Bolognese churches, and occasionally as chorus master in little provincial theaters, he was induced in 1807, by the breaking of his voice, to enter the Lyceum of Bologna, where he was instructed in counterpoint by Padre Mattei. The severe course of study to which pupils were here subjected was distasteful to Rossini, who, hearing his master remark one day that simple counterpoint would suffice for ordinary stage composition, determined to become a writer of operas, and forthwith left the school, having acquired just enough of the science of harmony to enable him to enter upon his vocation. He now studied day and night the works of the principal opera writers, German, as well as Italian, giving especial attention to those of Mozart; and at the age of eighteen, having tried his hand at some minor pieces, he produced his first dramatic work, "La Gambiale di Matrimonio," an operetta performed with moderate success at the theater San Mose in Venice, though his "Demetrio e Polibio," produced in Rome in 1811, is said to have been written two years earlier.

In 1812 he composed not fewer than five operas, all of which, with the exception of "L'inganno felice," speedily sunk into oblivion. In the succeeding year he appeared before the Venetians with three operas, one of which, "Tancredi," excited an enthusiasm almost without a parallel in the history of music, and within three years found its way into every musical theater of Europe and America. Of the remaining operas composed in 1813, the "Italiana in Algeria" was almost equally successful, and with "Tancredi" still holds possession of the stage. In the following year he produced in Milan "Aureliana in Palmira" and "Il Turco in Italia," the latter of which is still frequently performed; and in 1815 "Elizabetta Regina d'Inghilterra," for the San Carlo theater of Naples, where he also accepted an engagement as musical director. This, however, did not preclude him from writing operas for other places, and in 1816 his "Barbiere di Saviglia," probably the most admirable specimen of the Italian buffo opera in existence, was performed in Rome during the carnival, with a success which, after the lapse of nearly half a century, has suffered no diminution. According to Manuel Garcia, for whom the "Barbiere" was written, the greater part of it was composed in eight days.

In 1816-17 he composed for the San Carlo and other theaters upward of seven operas, three of which, "Otello," "Cenerentello," and "La Gazza Ladra," are yet standard favorites—the first a striking example of his forcible style, and the second of his skill in producing florid embellishments.

His "Mose in Egitto" (1818) ranks among the finest serious operas of the age. Within the next few years were produced "La Donna del Lago," "Maometto Secondo," "Zelmira," and a number of minor works, showing a gradual increase of power in harmony and instrumental effects with no loss of melodic beauty; and in 1823 he took his leave of the Italian stage with the opera of Semiramide, the most elaborate and gorgeous of his works up to that period. In the same year he was married to Mme. Colbrau, a prima donna at the San Carlo, for whom many of his parts were written; and in 1824 he visited London with his wife under an engagement to compose an opera for the King's Theater. An indolent carelessness now took the place of his former activity; he neglected his duties, failed to produce the promised opera, and made the season ruinous to the lessees of the theater. His visit was profitable to himself, however, and he left London with 10,000 pounds, derived from concerts got up for him by the leaders of fashion at enormous prices of admission. Repairing to Paris he accepted the position of Director of the Italian Opera, an office which he held until 1830 with little increase of professional celebrity, but with considerable profit.

For three years he composed nothing new except a slight piece called "Il Viaggio a Rheims," a portion of which was reproduced in a graceful French opera entitled "Le Compte Ory," although several of his former works were brought out with success, including his "Maometto," under the title of "Le Siege de Corinthe." In 1829, however, he made amends for his indolence by the production of "Guillaume Tell," generally considered his masterpiece in serious composition, a work abounding in beautiful melodies and in rich and varied instrumentation, but so different in style from his previous operas that it seems the creation of another mind. After this, with the exception of his "Stabat Mater"—a pleasing composition, but rather operatic than ecclesiastical in its character—for many years he wrote nothing. During his residence in Paris he was appointed by Charles X. inspector of singing, with a liberal salary, from the enjoyment of which he was cut off by the revolution of 1830.

He remained several years occupied in claiming compensation for losses he had sustained, and in 1836 retired to an elegant villa near Bologna, where for nearly twenty years he principally resided, refusing the most tempting offers to write for the stage, on the ground that he was unwilling to endanger his reputation by the production of inferior works. He was said to have in his possession the manuscript of an opera never yet performed, which, notwithstanding the solicitations of managers, has never seen the light.

A comic trifle called "Bruschino," comprising a collection of his youthful improvisations and impromptus, was however performed in Paris in 1857.

Visiting Paris in 1855 for the benefit of his health, he has since passed a large portion of each year there, and during the musical season was to be seen nearly up to the day of his death at many of his former resorts, a genial, well-preserved old gentleman, full of anecdotes and reminiscences of musical history in Europe during the last half century.

Beside his operas, numbering about forty, and his "Stabat Mater," he has written at different times cantatas, hymns, and a few miscellaneous vocal and instrumental pieces, not comparable in merit with his dramatic compositions. The latter amply illustrate the richness and variety of his melodies, his consummate skill in writing for the voice, and the intimate and natural association of florid ornament with the body of music, which constitutes his peculiar style.

It is impossible to announce the death of so great a man, or to run briefly over a career so brilliant as that which we have thus roughly sketched, without a sense of sadness such as we should feel in the demise of M. Guizot, or Dumas the elder; for Rossini was both a philosopher and romancist, and his compositions are dear to those who are not thoroughly wedded to modern French and German art. We have had the pleasure of seeing the old maestro on the Boulevart des Italiens, sunning himself and smiling benignly at the passers-by. There was undoubtedly a something about him which was genial and refreshing that made people love him. The last years of his life, we may believe, were happy years, albeit his health has been none of the best. He is gone now, and the Gazette des Etrangers and Figaro will bulletinize him no more; but his pleasant ways will be remembered and jotted down for many a year, and his works will echo in the street and in the palace and in the play-house and in the cottage so long as there are ears and voices and a world of song.

Forrest.

Says the Chicago Times:

General Forrest not long since informed the world, in a card, that General Kilpatrick is a "poltroon, slanderer and liar." He added to these statements the further information that, if General Kilpatrick wished to open a correspondence on the question of his being a "poltroon, slanderer and liar," he could address Basil Duke, at Louisville.

General Kilpatrick looked over the remarks of General Forrest, and concluded he would open a correspondence. He did so by addressing a letter, not to Basil Duke, but to General Shackleford. The latter received the letter, denied that Kilpatrick told the truth when he made his charges against Forrest, and concluded by advising Kilpatrick to drop a note to Basil Duke, or N. B. Forrest himself. Thus the matter stands. That Kilpatrick will ever drop a note to Duke or Forrest, no one believes who knows him. Those who know him will very cheerfully make an affidavit as to the entire truthfulness of General Forrest's statement. Let Kilpatrick address his next letter to the man in the moon. Let him do anything save to address Mr. Basil Duke at Louisville, or Mr. N. B. Forrest at Memphis.

No man has been dealt with more unjustly than Gen. Forrest. If a tenth part of what the Radicals say of him had any foundation in fact, he would have swung three years ago. The truth is that Forrest commands the admiration and respect of military men everywhere because he is a soldier of courage, humanity, and genius. We have not considered him as so useful or capable in his character of civilian at this time as he would be in his military character in the event of a foreign war, for he is essentially a man of action, and when swords are at a premium the country could not do without him in the saddle. Notwithstanding the loyal outcry which has gone up because he has denounced Kilpatrick, we venture to predict that if Congress ever gets into trouble, and can procure his services, it will forget Fort Pillow in a twinkling and take them two to one against the services of Kilpatrick. Meanwhile we quite agree with the Chicago Times that there will be no order for "pistols and coffee."

☞ Harper's Weekly has a wood cut of Petroleum V. Nasby. It bears a marvelous likeness to Horace Greeley.

K. K. K.

These once ever-present characters have as suddenly disappeared from the pages of the Radical press as if by some fiat of the gods they had been forever banished from the alphabet, and people are beginning to wonder what has become of them and the murderous men in masks they once represented.

For many months before the late Presidential election the Radical newspapers everywhere were filled with the most revolting details of outrages upon the "loyal" people of the South, all of which were said to have been committed by the Kuklux in the darkness of night, or by the rebels in the broad light of day.

The Democratic press insisted that most of these monstrous stories were false, and in many instances proved them to be so, but they were still repeated and added to, until all the people at the North who were more inclined to believe Radical fictions than Democratic truths were convinced that in all the broad South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there was no spot upon which the life of the "loyal negro," the "carpet-bagger" or the "scalawag" was for a moment safe from the steel of the Kuklux or rebel assassin, unless protected by Federal bayonets. This popular conviction had a most powerful effect upon the ballot-box two weeks ago. It elected Gen. Grant. To elect Seymour and thus procure the immediate extermination by fire and sword of all that is "loyal" at the South, was asking too much of the independent voters of the North who had hired substitutes to shed a sufficient quantity of blood to save the Union. Believing that, while that effusion of the vital current was going on, the present "truly loyal" men, white and black, at the South, were as true as steel to "the old flag," they could not consent to see them slaughtered to lend eclat to the jubilee of the successful Seymour and Blair's Southern adherents. Far better vote for the dumb, inscrutable Ulysses and—"let us have peace."

Unless they are as blind as their candidate was dumb, they must begin to see that in all this bloody Kuklux business they have been fooled; that all those marvelous stories of Union men murdered in cold blood by masked horsemen were but mere gull-traps, to catch votes for the Radical ticket; and that the election of Seymour would no more have endangered the life of Southern "loyalty" than has the election of Grant. Like the phantom horsemen that they were, the Kuklux Klans have disappeared from the face of the earth and are seen no more. The drowsy ear of night is no longer vexed by the crack of the rebel repeater, fired to send some "unoffending Union man" out of the world. The trees of the Southern forest are no more bent down to the ground by the weight of "loyal citizens" suspended from their boughs. The midnight skies are no longer reddened by the baleful glare of burning houses from which the wives and children of the "Unionists" escape only through the direct intervention of Providence. In short, having no further use for the Kuklux Klans as a material part of its political machinery, the Radical press has suffered them to play out. We shall hear of them no more until the next election, when, unless something more effective turns up in the meantime, we shall see all the South peopled with them again.

The party which relies for its success upon such wretched clap-trap and trumpery must lose the deal after a while and suffer a defeat which no earthly power can retrieve. The Radical party owes its late successes to just such stuff, and the people who have been so easily duped into its support must be the veriest of fools if they do not soon find it out.

☞ The Lebanon (Ky.) Clarion of last Thursday contains the following paragraph:

> We are authoritatively informed that on last Monday, the 9th inst., Capt. Fidler addressed a letter to the Louisville JOURNAL from this place, in which he fully relieves the JOURNAL's telegraphic correspondent of the imputation of falsehood in his dispatch from Lebanon of date November 3d. Capt. Fidler did this as a matter of justice to the correspondent, who is a personal friend of his. The JOURNAL's correspondent, we are informed, sent his telegram upon what he believed to be correct information, and with no intention or desire to do injustice to any one. Capt. Fidler's letter was intended to remove any personal imputation upon the veracity of the JOURNAL's correspondent, and should have been published by the JOURNAL in justice to both the Captain and the JOURNAL's correspondent.

The facts are as stated by the Clarion. Capt. Fidler's note was by chance mislaid, unintentionally of course, and we regret its non-appearance in our columns.

☞ The Cincinnati Evening Chronicle tells us that Reverdy Johnson is an unparalleled failure as a diplomatist. Reverdy Johnson has made himself very popular in England, has commended himself to the cordiality and confidence of the ministry with whom he has to deal, and is perhaps looked upon with less suspicion than any preceding envoy. To this extent he is certainly not a failure, or else diplomacy consists in making one's self thoroughly distrusted and disliked before beginning delicate negotiations. Which is it?

☞ The nearest approach to success in the many efforts which have been made by mechanics and philosophers to obtain perpetual motion has been reached in Tennessee. Brownlow's Legislature is very nearly a perpetual motion. It goes on and on and on, and grinds out exclusion bills and franchise laws, and levies taxes and subsidies, and never sleeps or adjourns, drawing its pay as if the State was a street-corner pump with an inexhaustible supply of greenbacks.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ An experience of a third of a century has given L. Rice, Esq., of the American House, Boston, a knowledge of all the requisites of a first-class hotel. The popularity of that hotel indicates that the public appreciates his efforts to please.

☞ The school lately conducted by Charles McManus and A. C. Goodwin will hereafter be taught by A. C. Goodwin and an assistant. Commercial Department will receive due attention. Prof. McManus will teach penmanship one hour daily.

For the accommodation of new scholars, other classes will be formed if existing classes do not meet their requirements.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTORS' BILLS.—An important question in these high tariff times, but easily answered. Go, or send and get, one of Dr. Humphreys' cases of Homœpathic Specifics. A full case with book of directions costs but $10, and with it you may prevent or treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in your family, and save so much of doctors' fees. Sold by ——, or sent free on receipt of the price. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœpathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — CONSTIPATION. — Violent cathartics aggravate this disease. When their action ceases, the vitiated and weakened bowels are less capable than ever of fulfilling their functions properly. In Holloway's Pills, sufferers from costiveness have a mild, genial purgative exactly suited to the exigencies of the case. Instead of weakening the intestines, the pills brace and invigorate, as well as cleanse and regulate them. In the worst chronic phases of the complaint, they soon produce a permanent change of habit. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Mitchell, Clements & Co. offer for sale, at auction, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, November 17th and 19th, at two o'clock, 800 job lots of dry goods, notions, hosiery and furnishing goods. The special attention of dealers is called to this sale, as the goods are all new, and must be sold.

ATTENTION, LAWYERS.—A. M. Boyd, of Memphis late of Mobile, sent valuable letters to some law firm in Louisville, Ky., some time in 1861. Any information in regard to them will please be left with James S. Phelps, Planters' Tobacco Warehouse, corner of Eleventh and Main streets.

Something New.
Something New.
Something New.
Argosy Cloth Collars.
Argosy Cloth Collars.
Argosy Cloth Collars.

These Collars are sold everywhere at the same price as paper goods, and will wear three times as long. The trade supplied in Louisville by

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Testimony Worth Having.

The following are fair specimens of letters daily received by Limerick & Wintersmith, bearing the strongest testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of their unrivaled and never-failing chill cure:

WORTHVILLE, CARROLL CO., KY., Oct. 25, 1868.

MESSRS. LIMERICK & WINTERSMITH:

GENTLEMEN: The box of Limerick Chill Cure has been received. Most of it has been sold, and has never failed to make a cure. It meets with more success than any chill remedy we have ever had in this neighborhood.

Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. GOODWIN.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Oct. 12, 1868.

MR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—SIR—We have sold the package of chill medicine you sent us, and it has cured in every instances. You may send us one gross more.

Your friend,
R. D. GHEOGHEGAN & CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

KINSELLA & HAYDON

will exhibit this week a large stock of all kinds of seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Dress Goods, Silks, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Prints, Sheetings, Dress Trimmings, all color Satins, and a large variety of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, &c., &c. For sale cheap this week, at

KINSELLA & HAYDON'S,
Cash Dry Goods Store, 142 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.
nov16 d2

☞ Money loaned on watches, diamonds, stocks, bonds, or other safe collaterals. Highest price paid for railroad tax receipts, by R. Gilchriest, real estate and exchange broker, No. 89 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, north side. no15 d6

☞ Juniper Tar Soap is a certain cure for chapped hands, and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. no15dF&M&weowly

Carpets at 25, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75c and $1 00, at KINSELLA & HAYDON'S, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. nov16 d2

Irish Whisky.

One puncheon of superior old Irish Malt Whisky in store, and for sale, at importer's price, by W. H. Walker & Co., 25 Main street. nov11 d6.

☞ **Waiters, and tea trays, all sizes gas shades, and views, and new fancy goods, just received at Rogers' house-furnishing emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.** no15 d2

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

Oil Cloths and Window Shades cheap at KINSELLA & HAYDON'S. nov16 d2

The New City Directory.

The canvass for the Louisville City Directory is now complete, and the work of compilation and publishing is in progress. All citizens and business men who are not confident that their names have been correctly reported, and officers of churches, Benevolent and Secret societies, and Incorporated Companies, will please send such information as they wish published to the office of the Southern Publishing Company.

As the City Directory is a current and annual index to the progress, business and enterprise of the Falls City, it is certainly of interest to every citizen and business man to actively cooperate with the company to make it as full and correct as possible. The many years of experience and numerous publications are sufficient guarantee of the ability of the company to produce a directory excelled by none in the United States.

Southern Publishing Company, Central Market building, Fourth street.

nov14 d4 RICHARD EDWARDS, Supt.

☞ **Clothes-wringers, fire-guards and fenders, coal hods, common and fine, coal vases, plate-warmers, fire sets and stands, a splendid line at extra low prices; clothes hampers, and a full line of all articles needed by housekeepers, now on hand and being received at Rogers' house-furnishing emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets,** no15 d2

WEBB'S OWN MAKE.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market St., bet. Second and Third.
no14 d[illegible]

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by O. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable. oct8 dtf

☞ For engraved wedding and visiting cards, call at Madden's, 105 West Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Plain initial stamping free. nov1d1m

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Exchange and Broker Office, 74 Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

Hard Wood Lumber Yard,

Northeast corner Brook and Main streets, just above new Galt House, Louisville, Ky. All kinds of hard wood, lumber and timber on hand, including yellow pine, rough and planed into flooring; shingles and laths, pine and poplar; every kind saw-mill timber, from our three mills.
ALEXANDER & BACON.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

I have determined, after October 13th, to sell my entire stock of carpets, oil clothes, shades, curtains, &c., at New York cost. My lease expires January 1st, and these goods must be sold. Call and I will certainly offer you great bargains. Do not fail to learn my prices before buying elsewhere.

C. FRANK,
77 1-2 Fourth street, near Main.
oct16 tf

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main street, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

DIED.

WISE—At the residence of Mrs. J. B. Bland, corner of First and Gray, MINNIE WISE, aged 14 years and 6 months.

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice.

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS at half their original cost. Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale.
n16 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 100 Fourth st.

No. 291 West Main.

I HAVE taken the above A No. 1 business house at a reasonable rent for 12 months, and desire a partner with $3,000 to $5,000 dollars capital to engage in a General Produce Business—receive and fill orders from the South or North. None but a No. 1 business man need apply, and well-recommended at that. A strictly cash business will be done.
n16 d1m JAMES T. EDMUNDS.

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. ja5 d&wly

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,500 purchasers from their agent.
n13 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street.

JUST RECEIVED.

PIANOS, ORGANS,

Guitars, old violins, banjos, flutes, strings for all instruments, superior violin strings, and every variety of musical goods at low prices by
LOUIS TRIPP,
Agent for Simmons & Co.'s Church Organs,
no12 deodtf 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

The well-known Dealer and Manufacturer of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' Clothing,

HAS established at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, bet. Third and Fourth, where

Clothing for Boys & Youths

WILL BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY. This is a new feature in this city, and attention is respectfully invited to his magnificent stock, which for cheapness, elegance, and durability cannot be competed with by any other manufacturer in any Western city. Call and see for yourselves. oc28 d2m

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 10, 1868.

SEALED proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each,) will be received until 12 o'clock M., Thursday, November 19, 1868, for furnishing the following stores, viz:

1,000 pounds buckwheat flour, in 25-pound cotton bags, to be packed in barrels.
1,500 pounds best quality breakfast bacon (canvased) to be packed in barrels.
1,000 pounds best quality smoked dried beef (canvased) to be packed in barrels.
700 smoked beef tongues, in 50-pound kegs or boxes.
5,000 pounds very best quality cut loaf sugar—the brand to be mentioned in bid.
500 gallons best quality sirup, in 5-gallon kegs.
50 gallons best quality maple sirup, in 5-gallon kegs.
200 barrels best quality potatoes.
20 barrels best quality onions.
100 kits best quality mess mackerel.
20 kits best quality white fish.
½ drum best quality cod fish.
12 barrels new sauer kraut.
1,500 pounds dried apples, in barrels.
700 pounds dried peaches, in barrels.
100 gallons pickled cucumbers, in 5-gallon kegs.
100 gallons mixed pickles, in 5-gallon kegs.
50 gallons pickled onions, in 5-gallon kegs.
100 pounds pure ground ginger.
100 pounds pure ground allspice.
100 pounds pure ground cinnamon.
100 pounds pure ground cloves.
[The allspice, cinnamon, and ginger to be packed in 4-ounce double papers, full weight, and in 5-pound wooden packages. The cloves in 4-ounce tin cases, full weight; and in 5-pound wooden packages.]
2,000 pounds new lard, in 3 and 5-pound caddies.
1,000 cakes toilet soap, in small wooden packages.
500 cakes glycerine toilet soap, in small wooden packages.
500 pounds castile soap.
1,000 pounds best quality thoroughly cured factory, or English dairy cheese, in small-size packages—the smaller sizes preferred—full net weight required. A whole cheese will be required for sample, which, if not accepted, will be returned to the bidder, or be placed subject to his order.

No charge for packages will be allowed for any of the above stores.

Bids for potatoes and onions to be by the pound.

Samples required to be offered with the bids.

Blanks furnished at this office.

The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with.

M. P. SMALL,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.
no14 d5

KRUG & CO. REIMS

Champagne Wine

IMPORTED BY A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any on sale in the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
no8 d2m

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
n12 d3m

NEW MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED by LOUIS TRIPP and sent by mail to any address free of postage, on receipt of marked price:
Rosy Morn, ballad, Dr. O. Becker, 35 cents.
Waiting, Darling; song, Dr. O. Becker, 35 cents.
The Song Garden, School Music Books, Volume I, 60 cents.
The Song Garden, School Music Books, Vol. II, 90 cts.
do do do do Vol. III, $1.
My Home Beneath the Sea, duet, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
The Dragon, comic song, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Welcome Your Kathleen, ballad, C. F. Shattuck, 40 cents.
How Can I Say Farewell to Thee, song and chorus, G. H. Anderson, 35 cents.
Hope for Joy To-morrow, ballad, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Waiting for His Coming, ballad, R. S. Crandall, 35 cts.
I Would Not Call Her Back Again, song, G. H. Anderson, 35 cents.
Don't You See, comic duet, J. W. Parson Price, 35c.
Ah! Once Joyous Heart, comic duet, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Old Farmer, W. N. Dunham, 40 cents.
When I Sell My Terbacker, comic, Non Smith, 40 cts.
Tear from the Eye of Blue, Chas. Schaeffer, 35 cents.
Little Maiden's Dream, Chas. Schaeffer, 35 cents.
King and Something New, song, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Students' Farewell, song and chorus, J. W. Parson Price, 35 cents.
Friendship's Greeting Schottische, C. O. Pope, 35 cts.
LOUIS TRIPP.

Agent for Simmons & Co.'s Church Organs, wholesale and retail depot for Weber's, Kraushaar's, Haines Bro.'s, and other first class Pianos; Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, Martin's Guitars and Tilton's Patent Banjos; importer and dealer in all kinds of musical instruments.

92 and 94 Jefferson St., Louisville.
no13 d7&w1

MARBLE WORK

Cheap for Cash!

85 Jefferson St., near Floyd.

W. G. M'PHERSON

IN consequence of ill health, is desirous of closing up his marble business, and offers for sale, at very low rates, his stock of

Marble Monuments, Tablets, Tomb Stones, &c.

He will sell for cash or time, at rates much below the market price. Persons in want of anything in his line are invited to call.
W. G. McPHERSON,
no13 d12 Jefferson street, near Floyd.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL!

For Rent.

THE time for the receipt of proposals for a lease of the Louisville Hotel for a term of three years from the first day of January, 1869, has been extended until THURSDAY, November 19 (instant.) Address sealed proposals to HENRY WHITESTONE, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS STEELE,
HENRY WHITESTONE,
Executors of estate of L. L. Shreve, dec'd;
no12 d8 M. KEAN, Part Owner.

McCarrell's Music Store.

161 FOURTH STREET, bet. Weisiger Hall and the Louisville Theater, is THE PLACE to buy Sheet Music, Pianos, Organs, small instruments, strings, &c., &c., &c., of the VERY BEST QUALITY, at the LOWEST PRICES. His motto is "The NIMBLE DIME is better than the SLOW DOLLAR." Call and try him. no4 deod3m

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$390,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

PRIZES cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver; also for all Government securities.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
fe4 deodly 16 Wall st., New York.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

GLASS WORKS.

THE undersigned, glass manufacturers, respectfully announce to the public that they have now in operation TWO LARGE FACTORIES in the manufacture of all kinds of Bottles, Druggists', Grocers', and Confectioners' Glassware (both Green and Flint), Tumblers, Goblets, Lamps, Jars, and Lamp Chimneys. They also keep on hand a large stock of Window Glass, and a General Assortment of Glassware.

KRACK, REED & CO.,

FACTORIES—COR. CLAY & FRANKLIN STS.

Warerooms—73 Sixth St., bet. Main & Market
no15 d30† LOUISVILLE, KY.

A Card!

TO parties in want of CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, and everything pertaining to the gas and water-fitting line: We invite you to examine our stock, as we have just received a large and well-selected assortment from the principal manufacturers in New York and Philadelphia, which we offer at reduced prices. Being practical workmen, we warrant all our work.

RAMSAY & JAEGAR,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
NO. 60 SEVENTH ST.,
no15 d8 Between Main and Market Sts.

Rufer's Hotel & Restaurant.

Fifth St., bet. Main & Market.

I HEREBY inform the public that I have now opened, in connection with my restaurant, a hotel, which will be conducted on the

European Plan.

The rooms are well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Guests will have the privilege of the restaurant, where they can eat their meals whenever they desire. In the restaurant they will find all the luxuries of the season.
no15 dtf CHARLES C. RUFER, Proprietor.

AT COST.

AS I desire to enter in another business, I will close my entire stock of Furniture of all description AT COST. Persons in need of furniture will find this a rare opportunity to purchase.

Call and examine. F. FENSTERER,
no15 d12 No. 82 Third street, near Market.

RUBBER GOODS.

CLOTH-FACED SACKS, talmas, capes, and cape overcoats;
Vulcanized coats, pants, leggins, caps, blankets, ponchos, pillows, chairs, cushions, life-preservers, &c.
Also rubber cloths for nursery purposes, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quarters wide, black and white. At
n14 d5 J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main st.

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

Just Received!

REAL Black Guipure Laces;
Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 20c;
Real Black Thread Lace Veils;
Linen Tape Trimmings, 12 yards for 75c;
Irish Point Lace Flounces;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50;
Black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Corsets with whalebone, only $1;
Lace Chemisettes;
Corsets with 42 whalebones, only $2;
French Embroidered Shirt Bosoms;
Corsets with 100 whalebones, only $4;
Lace Tidies, &c.
Also, a few Remnants of Embroidered Edgings and Insertions, at

VERY LOW PRICES!

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS.
no15 d7†

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK,

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,

14 to 150 inch wide.

Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American and English Bunting,

59 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER,
THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special.
ja27dly

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

GREAT LAND SALE

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

1st Prize....	$150,000	5th Prize....	$13,750
2d Prize.....	27,500	6th Prize.....	13,750
3d Prize.....	13,750	7th Prize.....	13,750
4th Prize.....	13,750		

280 *Prizes in Town Lots!*
VALUED AT $120 EACH.

140 *Prizes in Town Lots!*
VALUED AT $100 EACH.

84 *Prizes in Town Lots*
VALUED AT $80 EACH.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 14th day of January, 1869. Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, Pres't of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others, of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, Pres't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and preminence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS

CAN BE PURCHASED OF

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
THOS. E. A. BROOKS, Covington, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

☞ Tickets for sale at WILLARD'S HOTEL and the Agents.

☞ Books opened at these points on the 1st of October, 1868. oc10 deodtf

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTER.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1	Cures	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations......	25
2	"	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic........	25
3	"	**Crying-Colic** or Teething of Infants....	25
4	"	**Diarrhea** of Children or Adults.........	25
5	"	**Dysentery,** Griping, Billous Colic........	25
6	"	**Cholera-Morbus,** Vomiting..................	25
7	"	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis...................	25
8	"	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache..........	25
9	"	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo....	25
10	"	**Dyspepsia,** Billous Stomach...............	25
11	"	**Suppressed** or Painful Periods............	25
12	"	**Whites,** too profuse Periods................	25
13	"	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing........	25
14	"	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions.....	25
15	"	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains...........	25
16	"	**Fever and Ague,** Chill Fever, Agues...	50
17	"	**Piles,** blind or bleeding.....................	50
18	"	**Opthalmy,** and Sore or Weak Eyes.......	50
19	"	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, Influenza.....	50
20	"	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs.....	50
21	"	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing..............	50
22	"	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing.....	50
23	"	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swellings...	50
24	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness....	50
25	"	**Dropsy** and Scanty Secretions.............	50
26	"	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding.....	50
27	"	**Kidney Disease,** Gravel......................	50
28	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** Involuntary Discharges.......	$1 00
29	"	**Sore Mouth,** Canker.........................	50
30	"	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed...	50
31	"	**Painful Periods,** with Spasms..........	50
32	"	**Sufferings** at Change of Life...........	1 00
33	"	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance....	1 00
34	"	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat..	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions.........From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.........From $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.........$2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. Price 50c to $1 75

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAYMOND & CO.,
J. W. SEATON & CO.,
G. H. CAREY, and
WM. W. SMITH, cor. Sixth and Market,
ap28eodly Agents for Louisville

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS
TAKE NOTICE.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP SOAP, and at the same time, the very best of soap, use

Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye,

The Ready Family Soap Maker!

The only genuine lye in the market. A box of it will make much more soap than potash or any bogus lye.

MANUFACTURED BY

Penn'a Salt Manufact'g Co.

—PITTSBURG, PA.

Importers of CRYOLITE, and Manufacturers of the following Standard Chemicals:

Natrona Bi-Carb. Soda, Natrona Saleratus,
" Sal Soda, " Caustic Soda,
" Porus Alum, " Sulphuric Acid,
" Muriatic Acid, " Nitric Acid,
" Refd. Petroleum, " Refd. Saponifier
" Chlor. Calcium, " Salt,
" Fluoride, " Copperas,
etc., etc.

au28 deod 3m&w3m

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,

GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.

Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam. Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs.
no10 deodtf

J. P. ROGERS. H. J. MEAD, Jr.

J. P. ROGERS & CO.,

Importers & Manufacturers' Agents,

COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

S. W. COR. MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Kentucky whiskies, in bond or free.
oc21 deod3m

GO TO THE

Southwestern Agricultural Works,

NOS. 312 to 324 GREEN ST.,

—FOR—

Portable Circular Saw Mills,
PORTABLE HAY PRESSES,
Portable Cotton Presses,
Lath Machines, Shingle Machines,
Straw Cutters,
Corn Shellers, Circular Saws, &c.

BRENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Munn & Co.) no10 deod6m&weow2

Pianos & Organs.

MR. CHARLES ZWALLAZ, from Paris, desires to offer his services to the public of Louisville for the repairing and tuning of Pianos and Organs. All work intrusted to him warranted and done to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Prices moderate.

Apply at Cook & Goodman's Jewelry Store, 128 Third street, Louisville, Ky. n15 t&dtf

N. B.

HENRY DEPPEN,

Merchant Tailor,

Main Street,

HAVING determined, by December 10th, to close out his large and rare stock of GENUINE FOREIGN GOODS, now offers to the public, at prices below those of New York, the finest assortment of OVERCOATINGS and SUITINGS to be found in the country. Here is a rare chance for gentlemen of taste to select, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, garments from the most novel and rich new European patterns. Commencing this day, I shall manufacture in the finest style, at such reduced prices as cannot fail to suit all.
HENRY DEPPEN,
Merchant Tailor,
no9dtf Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Dr. PECK, of St. Louis.

IS permanently located in this city and can be consulted for all forms of chronic disease. Diseases of the heart, lungs, throat, bronchial tubes and stomach, sick headache, &c. Also, rheumatism, scrofula and catarrh, in all their stages; goiter or thick neck cured in a few weeks, without the use of iodine. Dr. Peck cures all forms of dyspepsia, attended with weight, bloating and pain in the stomach. Pain in the side, shoulder, cold feet, dizziness, costive bowels and yellow spotted or faded skin, without the use of physic or medicine that reduce the strength of the system. Dr. Peck also treats all forms of female diseases with perfect success.

Charges reasonable. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., and 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Office 102 Market street. nov1d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

REV. G. W. WHEATLEY, a young minister of much promise, will preach TO-DAY, at East Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock. d1*

Cider.

40 BBLS sweet cider just received and for sale by REED & SPERRY,
n13 d3* No. 33 Fourth st.

Rio Coffee.

250 BAGS roasting Coffee,
1,000 bags fair to good Rio Coffee,
1,000 bags prime to choice Rio Coffee,
In store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
34 Fourth street.

Java Coffee.

250 MATS choice old Government Java Coffee, in store and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
34 Fourth street.

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

25 BBLS prime new crop New Orleans molasses just received by railroad and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
no13 d3 34 Fourth street.

Louisville Courier Job Office.

For the present, and until the new quarters now in course of erection for it are ready, the "Louisville COURIER Job Office" will continue in operation at the old COURIER stand, No. 100 west Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Every kind of Job Printing executed in splendid style, with dispatch and at the lowest rates. Orders may be left with W. J. Kelley, Foreman. no12 d12

Sale of Saddlery Hardware, Leather, and Findings.

ON account of dissolution of copartnership, we offer to sell our stock of saddlery hardware, leather, and findings, from this date, at manufacturers' prices. All goods not sold by the 1st of December will be sold at public auction without reserve. Also counters, shelving, safe, scales, stand, &c.

All persons indebted to our firm are requested to call and settle accounts.
J. KRIEGER & HANDWERKER,
No. 16 West Market st., bet. First and Second.
n13 d6

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.
n12 dtDec1 J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm known as W. H. Groom & Co., Grocers, 570 Seventh street, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. J. McCord retiring therefrom. The business will hereafter be conducted by Wm. H. Groom, Jr., at the old stand.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1868. n13 d6

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Robinson & Coleman, for the manufacture of plug tobacco, and having purchased the factory formerly occupied by Robinson & Willett, are prepared to fill all orders in their line.
G. ROBINSON,
no11 d1m W. P. COLEMAN.

Dr. R. C. Hewett.

RESIDENCE removed to No. 353 Third street, between Broadway and York.
nov1d1mo*

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO.,
November 12, 1868.

THE Water Company, finding it now necessary to connect the new main pipe with the present main at the stand pipe, have determined to commence the same in the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th inst. It is believed this work will require, under the most favorable circumstances, at least sixty hours to accomplish the same.

In order to avoid getting out of water, it is absolutely necessary to practice the most rigid economy in the use of the same, which is most earnestly urged upon all. The usual waste of water will most certainly produce a failure in the supply.

It is suggested to the large consumers and manufacturers that they so arrange their business as to avoid using the water from Saturday evening until the work is completed.

On Monday evening notice of the progress on the work will be placed on the bulletin boards of the city papers.
WM. F. BARRET,
no13 d4 Pres't Louisville Water Co.

Southern Journal of Music.

THIS is a monthly periodical of sixteen pages—six of which is the choicest music—of itself worth 60 cents each number. The Journal is now in its second year. There is no other similar enterprise south of the Ohio river. Delivered to city subscribers at $1 25 per year; sent out of the city by mail $1 per year; sample copies 10 cents. Address WM. McCARRELL, 161 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. no5 deod3m

Removal.

W. J. MOUNT has removed from No. 102 Jefferson street south, to No. 70 Jefferson street, south side, between Second and Third streets. nov10 d6

To Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, December 3, at the Engineers' office of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., for the GRADUATION, BRIDGE and CULVERT MASONRY of fifty (50) miles of said railroad, between Elizabethtown and the mouth of Brush Pond Creek. Specifications and profiles of the work can be seen at the office in Elizabethtown, on and after November 20th. (no4 d1m) GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engin'r.

To Stone-Masons.

30 GOOD Stone-Masons can find steady employment by applying immediately at the Superintendent's office of the H. & T. C. R. R., Houston, Texas. Wages from $2 75 to $3 50 specie per day. C. A. BURTON, Supt. oc7 d1m

Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Alex. Craig, deceased, will present them at Green & Green's, properly verified, and all persons owing said estate will please settle the same immediately.
no6 MRS. ANNIE CRAIG, Executrix.

Chimney Sweeping

AND Dodge's patent grate setting. All work warranted or no charge. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. novld1mo

Excelsior Roofing Paint.

PERSONS having new or old roofs that they want painted will find this the best and cheapest paint they can use. We warrant it to last as long as any roof painting, and lower in price. We also put on old paint and composition roofing very low. Orders left at 60 Jefferson street.
no5 d1m MORRIS & CO.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Distillers and U. S. Gaugers.

WE are prepared to furnish burning brands, stencil brands and steel figures as low as any house in the West. All work warranted.
MERCER & CO.,
no5 d1m* 56½ Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Copper Whisky.

500 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from five to ten years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us in the name of Mason & Smith, doing business as coal dealers at No. 125 Third street, between Jefferson and Green, city of Louisville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. B. Mason is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm, and to settle up its affairs. All those indebted are requested to call and settle.
B. B. MASON,
N. SMITH.

The business will in future be conducted by B. B. Mason. oc23 dtf

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.

Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN BUDD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL GOODS of every description, and all of the latest music, at low prices, by
D. P. FAULDS,
no13 dtf 70 Main street.

SABEL, LAZARUS & CO.

Pay the highest market price for

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Furs, &c.,

At No. 81 Fifth st., bet. Market and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
n15 dtf

CASH PAID

For New and Second-hand Household Furniture. Address Drawer 184, Postoffice.
no6 d1m

BOOTS AND SHOES!

WE have now on hand, and will continue to make the best of BOOTS and SHOES. The public is requested to call and examine our stock and prices, which cannot fail to please. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. BASTIAN & CO.,
No. 71 Fifth street, between Main and Market.
no16 deod3m

EUREKA! EUREKA!

EXCLAIMED the great Archimedes. And so exclaimed one of Kentucky's most eminent physicians after years of patient toil, study and experience in analyzing and compounding the celebrated Bitters which we now offer to the public as

Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters

Which have done more in restoring the broken down and dilapidated constitutions of men, and invigorating, strengthening and restoring to health that of women and children, than any other tonic that has ever been offered to the public. And that suffering humanity will continue to plod on in the old way of swallowing nauseous medicines by the pound, and paying fortunes to the Doctors is strange indeed, when by the purchase of one bottle of the EUREKA BITTERS their health would be comparatively restored, and life and its enjoyments rendered pleasant and happy.

That these Bitters act like a charm on the human system when afflicted with the diseases they advertise to cure, is beyond dispute; and hundreds of certificates might be adduced to prove the fact. But the proprietor prefers the Bitters to stand on their own merit.

And if, after a bottle has been purchased by an invalid and taken according to the directions, and no benefit received, the empty bottle, with stamp and label attached, may be returned to the store of W. M. WARD & CO., Covington, Ky., and money returned.

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 24, 1868.

MR. WARD—This is to certify that for years I was an intense sufferer from neuralgia, as well as menorrhagia, but after taking several bottles of your Tonic Bitters, I am free from pain, and my health is entirely restored. I attribute my relief from both diseases solely to the use of your Bitters, which I most cordially recommend to all similarly afflicted. Gratefully yours, [Signed] M. H. HAGGARD.

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 19, 1868.

W. M. WARD, ESQ., Covington, Ky.: Dear Sir—Having thoroughly tested the medicinal virtues of Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters, I take great pleasure in testifying to their excellence as a tonic and their value as an anti-dyspeptic and blood purifier. Respectfully, G. FISHER.
oct2 deod3m

TRUNK MANUFACTORY!

OF FRED. SCHAULIE,

176 Jefferson St., bet. Preston & Jackson.

Salesroom No. 64 north side West street, between Main and Market.

DEALERS are respectfully invited to call and examine my well selected stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., of my own manufacture.

I am determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the East or West, and purchasers will do well to call upon me before buying anywhere else.
FRED. SCHAULIE.

☞ I also have on hand about 450 doz. of horse collars, which I will dispose of at low rates.
oc20 deod&w3m

N. B.

MRS. DR. HEIS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Healing Medium, is very popular with her numerous visitors as a Clairvoyant and Healer. She heals all curable diseases by the laying on of hands. In love affairs she is the best counsel to be had. Her scheme of winning the finest feelings of humanity never fails. No. 134 south side Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. no12 deod3m

IMPORTANT to DISTILLERS.

PRIME RYE MALT,
PRIME CORN MALT,
PRIME BARLEY MALT,
PRIME HOPS, SACCHROMETERS, &c.,

Always on hand and for sale at the Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.
JOHN ENGELS,
no17 deod3m&w3 Louisville, Ky.

THE MUTUAL

LIEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets Invested in Bond and Mortgage or U. S. Stocks,

$28,000,000.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Policies on selected lives at moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the policy holders, to be used either in payment of premiums, or to purchase additional insurance at the option of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Gen'l Agent,

FOR THE STATES OF

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

☞ Applications or local agencies in Kentucky and Tennessee may be addressed to
BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent,
au20 deod3m Office, No. 142 West Main street, Louisv

BRINLY'S UNIVERSAL PLO

We are furnishing the following at manufacturers' prices. All orders addressed to us will receive and prompt attention

BRINLY PLOWS, AVERY PLOWS,
CORN SHELLERS, all kinds. CUTTING BOXES, all k
BONE PHOSPHATE, the Best and Cheapest Fertilizer

We are general dealers in Farming Implements and Field Seeds.

no14 deod3m HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 112 Main Street, Louisv

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Main street, between Second and Third.
o19 d&wtm

GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.

LAND AND MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

Real Estate, Collecting, & General Business Agents

Office, No. 74 West Main Street, a few doors above Third Street, Louisville, Ky.
se9 dtf

J. C. McFERRAN. J. B. McFERRAN. V. P. ARMSTRONG. E. A. BAGBY

McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Pork Packers and Provision Dealers

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Manufacturers' Agents for

Bagging, Rope, Baling Twine, Iron Ties,

Curers of the Celebrated "MAGNOLIA" Brand of

HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON AND DRIED BEEF,

No. 21 Main and 19 and 24 Washington streets, Louisville, Ky.

MR. H. F. WHITE, formerly connected with the Cotton Warehouse of Messrs. G. W. Wicks & Co., of this city, has an interest with us in the Cotton branch of our business, and will give it his undivided attention. His long experience in handling and shipping cotton enables us to offer superior advantages to shippers. Liberal advances made on shipments made to us or to our correspondents in New York and New Orleans.
se30 d3&deod3m

S. M. PARKER & Co

(SUCCESSORS TO BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.)

LEAF TOBACCO AND COTTON

Commission Merchants,

181 Pearl St., Corner of Cedar St.,

NEW YORK.

Strict attention paid to every branch of our business, and every effort made to make quick and satisfactory sales. no4 d3m

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Of New York City.

BLAKEMORE, MAYO & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors!

41 Broad Street, New York.

Liberal advances made, and consignments respectfully solicited. no4 dtf

LOCKHART & ROACH,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Country Produce, Provisions, Cement, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and General Merchandise,

No. 320 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

Consignments Solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. LOCKHART. no7 d1m [illegible]ACH.

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUS

PATTON & ARBEGUST,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Main street, between Second and Third. oc19 d&wtm

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

GLEN ECHO MILLS.

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS

WAREHOUSE,

509 Chestnut Street

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

PHILADELPHIA.
se15 deod3m

JENKINS' TONIC

IS THE TRUE TONIC,

AND THE BEST MEDICINE IN USE.

IT GIVES RELIEF TO

The Weak,	The Billous,
The Debilitated,	The Bloodless,
The Pale and Puny,	The Prostrated,
The Chlorotic,	The Despondent,
The Lymphatic,	The Scrofulous,
The Consumptive,	The Rickety,
The Convalescent,	The Nervous,
The Dyspeptic.	

o19 Mo&Th6m THOS. E. JENKINS & CO., Corner Third and Walnut sts.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 88 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. ap20dtf

ALBERT PIKE. ROBT. W. JOHNSON

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has been long known in the highest courts of the country, and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. se4 deodtf

Sewanee House,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS old and favorably known house, centrally located on College street, between Church and Union streets, is still under way, and travelers who stop at the Sewanee House may rest assured of receiving every attention to make them comfortable, and being fed on the best the market affords.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same, and pledge ourself to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.
se4 deod3m JO. S. RUTLAND, Proprietor.

SOUTHWESTERN

Furniture Manufacturing Comp'y,

NOS. 86 & 88 FIRST ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ALWAYS on hand and made to order, all kinds of parlor, kitchen, and other furniture. Orders for any kind of furniture executed at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

☞ The attention of dealers in furniture is respectfully solicited. s4 deod3m

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP!

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.
fe6 deodtf

WINE.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Four-fifths of the New York and Philadelphia Congregations for Church Communion Purposes

—ALSO—

Prescribed by the Most Eminent Physicians of the East and of St. Louis, who have investigated the Matter, as the Most Reliable Wine to be had.

—IT IS—

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Vineyard, New Jersey.

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

THIS justly celebrated native wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. It is particularly beneficial to the weak and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A Wine to be Relied on!

☞ For parties and family use it is unexcelled.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STORE, No. 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.
de13 dF&M&weowtf

C. J. RAIBLE

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES'

Dress & Cloak Trimmings

I have also a large assortment of

Regalia and Society Trimmings,

French, German, and Self-adjusting

CORSETS

NO. 104

Fourth Street,

Between Market & Jefferson.
oc4 deod3m

ISAAC CROMIE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates and of the best quality of coal.

Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. P. Cromie's ice depot, and corner Thirteenth and Main streets.

Scales at river, foot of Preston street. [illegible]

Bloomington Nursery.

17th Year, 400 Acres, 10 Greenhouses

The largest and best stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Apple and other nursery stock, Roses, Bulbs, &c. of choicest sorts and shipping sizes, very low for cash.

Those who would save money will send at once two red stamps for two full catalogues. F. K. PHOENIX, BLOOMINGTON, McLean Co., Ill. au18 deod3m

HIGGINS & CO.,

DEALERS in white lead, paints, varnishes, brushes, glue, sand paper, &c.

OFFICE—NO. 67 THIRD STREET,

Between Main and Market.
s25 deod3m

JULIUS LEHNERT,

GUNSMITH,

No. 88 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Breech-loading and Muzzle-loading Double Shot Guns, Rifles, etc., and Ammunition. Repairs promptly attended to. au26 d3m

Alexander House

COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.

FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
oc25 Proprietors.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CANVASSERS—None but well dressed men need apply—at N. BOSLER'S Union Exchange, Market st. dt*

WANTED—TO RENT—By a man and wife, without children, a suit of furnished rooms, within convenient limits west of Third street. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care B. & S. Business College, City. no15 d3

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable girls invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. MILLER & CO no15 dtf

WANTED—SALESMEN—In January, 1869, by a large white goods, lace, and embroidery house in Philadelphia, competent salesmen accustomed to selling by sample and capable of influencing a large trade in this section. To good men liberal salaries will be paid. Undoubted references required. Address M. C., care Coe, Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia. oc29 2aw2m

WANTED—MEN—We wish to employ an energetic business man in each county of this State to sell Torrey's celebrated patent Weather Strips. An established house will find it a very safe and profitable investment to take hold of this article. County rights for sale. Address FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER, sole agents for State, 75 Fourth street. oc22 d1m

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—30 Stone Cutters, for rough work, at $4 per day; 6 Stone Masons, wages $4 per day; 3 Blacksmiths; 2 Porters; 1 Grocer's Clerk; 2 white Male Cooks; also, 100 Railroad Men. Apply at once to the Louisville Employment Agency, 161 Fifth street. McNAIR & CO., oc17dtf Agents.

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED—Persons in the country or city wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, can be supplied on short notice, by applying at the Louisville Employment Agency, 161 Fifth street. All orders for help from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. All persons in want of situations, whether as clerks, salesmen, traveling agents, or in any capacity desired, can find work and good wages by applying at the same place, either in person or by letter. We also guarantee satisfaction to all applicants, or no pay. McNAIR & CO. se10 dtf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A two-story brick residence, containing 10 rooms. Lot 30x180 feet. Location central and very desirable. Property in No. 1 order. Price $9,000. Also a handsome cottage, containing 6 rooms. Lot 50 by 180 feet; nearly new. Price $4,000. Apply to E. D. Fryer, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom Block. no15 d3

FOR SALE—LOTS—

50x196 feet of ground on Harney street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth.

25 or 50x200 feet, on Walnut street, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

420x195 feet, on north side Duncan street, bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth.

Any of the above property will be sold at low figures and on favorable terms. Apply to E. D. FRYER, no15 d3 163 Fourth st., Bamberger & Bloom Block.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Centrally located, well stocked and doing a fair business. Will sell on time to good parties. Also will sell, at a big discount, $30,000 worth of cash notes, secured by lien on real estate in city of Louisville. Apply at law office of S. D. MORRIS, No. 6 Court Place. n11 dtf

FOR SALE—A GOOD STAND for a blacksmith's shop, tools, and material, at Lebanon Junction. Apply to WM. SMITH, on the premises. n11 d15

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the New Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—Parties intending to purchase saw mills will find it to their interest to call at the northeast corner of Brook and Main sts. Also for sale, Government wagons, harness and second-hand machinery. ALEXANDER & BACON. se28 dtf

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLING—For approved vacant lots—A very excellent and desirable, well-built dwelling, on Eighth street, containing 10 rooms, bath room, pantry, closets, large halls, gas and water, and very conveniently arranged. The house is in good condition and very substantial. There is an excellent cellar, good large cistern and hydrant in the yard; shade trees in front and rear. The lot is 32x176 feet, with side alley. Price, $16,000 cash, one-third down. If we exchange for other property it must be at cash prices. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, 74 West Main street. se9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x210 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &C., OF A LARGE RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—In the best business part of this city. Store and saloon fixtures are in splendid order; bake oven and utensils nearly new. Terms moderate. An enterprising man with some capital will find this a good chance to enter a nice, well established and prospering business. Inquire at this office. au7 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—40 acres of A No. 1 land, suitable for gardening purposes, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 6 miles of Louisville. Price very low. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. se18 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—1 two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable dwelling, containing seven rooms, on Chestnut street, No. 431, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Rent $500 a year, to a prompt tenant, payable monthly. Apply to R. E. MILES, No. 52 West Main st. n15 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—The fine three-story brick dwelling-house No. 160 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut streets. Also the two-story brick dwelling-house No. 56 Center street, between Green and Walnut streets. Apply to THOMAS STEELE, Louisville Hotel. n15 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A pleasantly situated brick dwelling-house, No. 153 Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Apply to C. N. CORRI, 103 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson sts. n14 d12*

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE, on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. Possession given immediately. Inquire at JOSEPH COLEMAN'S, on Tenth street, west side, three doors south of Grayson. n13 d6*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water, No. 323 Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied by the COURIER-JOURNAL office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready [illegible] may be had by applying at the office. nov10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The store now occupied by us is for rent, and fixtures for sale. HAMILTON, ANDERSON & CO., 62 Main street, between Second and Third. n10 d10

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market. For terms inquire of POINIER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 W. Main st. opposite Louisville Hotel. o10 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A pleasantly situated two-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock, containing [illegible] rooms and a good cellar—gas throughout—coal house, carriage-house, and stable—the entire building being in good condition. Possession given immediately. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth. se2 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main sts., which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December next. If application is made soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the parties who may wish to occupy them. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. no6 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf.

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of POINIER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oc10 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished front room, without board. Apply at No. 78 Jefferson street, above Third. se26 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—WOODLAND GARDEN—Proposals will be received until Dec. 15, 1868, for a lease for term of five years, commencing and possession given on the 1st day of January, 1869, of that incomparable place of public resort and amusement, in this city, known as the Woodland Garden. The premises can be examined on application to the present tenant, or to either of the undersigned. Security may be required for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease. Address WM. JOHNSTON, R. W. WOOLLEY, JAS. C. JOHNSTON, Louisville, Ky. se18 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can obtain good board with pleasant rooms, at the southeast corner of Second and Green streets. A number of day boarders can also be accommodated. no15 d6*

BOARDING—Well furnished rooms and good board for one or two families, or for single gentlemen, at 389 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Satisfactory references given and required. no14 d6*

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at 161 Seventh street. n18 dtf

BOARDING—Two comfortable rooms to rent, with good board; suitable for families or single gentlemen, in a private family. Inquire at No. 231 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets. Several day boarders can be accommodated. no13 d6

BOARDING—Mrs. TABLER respectfully informs her friends, and the public generally, that she has taken the large and pleasantly situated house, No. 24 Walnut street, between 1st and 2d. Several large rooms suitable for families. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. no11 deod3

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy9 deodtf

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms with board can be obtained on reasonable terms at MRS. E. W. FINUCANE'S, 167 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green. References required. no7 d1m

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—40 head of good two-year old mules; also, large work mules, for sale in lots to suit. Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS. jy3 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

$1,000 PER YEAR guaranteed and steady employment. We want a reliable agent in every county to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes-Lines (Everlasting). Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Illinois. o31 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. o19 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—For THE OFFICIAL HISTORY of the war, its causes, character, conduct and results, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days; one in Mobile, Ala., reports 74 subscriptions in two days; one in Boston, Mass., reports 103 subscribers in four days; one in Memphis, Tenn., reports 106 subscribers in five days. Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. oc22 d&w1m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—THE CAVE CITY HOTEL—With 14 acres of ground annexed, located at Cave City, Barren county, Ky., on the line of the L. & N. R. R., midway between Louisville and Nashville. If not sold by the 1st of December the property will be rented for the year 1869. Possession in either event will be given on the 1st of January. Call in person or address H. V. LOVING, Trustee, care of Loving & McGoodwin, Louisville, Ky. no1 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable country residence, with 70 acres of A No. 1 land, situated within three miles of Louisville. Will sell part or the whole. This land is susceptible of division. Improvements are ample and abundant, with all necessary conveniences. For health and beauty it is unsurpassed by any. Those wishing to invest their money should call and see this property before purchasing elsewhere, as it will advance very rapidly in value. Price and terms reasonable. Will exchange for good city property. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 74 West Main street, near Third. oc11 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A good farm of 200 acres, situated in Kentucky, within one mile of railroad; improvements ample and abundant; 100 acres cleared, balance in good timber—white oak, hickory and black walnut—50 acres in grass, good orchard, 3 good springs of 3 different kinds of water. This property will be sold at a bargain. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main street, near Third. se30 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—We have 9,000 acres of very fine timber land, situated on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, poplar, white oak, chestnut oak, hickory and black walnut. Four thousand cords of chestnut oak bark can be had on the place at $3 per cord; timber at $2 per thousand feet. Two good steam saw mills on the place in good running order. A splendid site for a tan yard. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., oc25 deod&w1m 74 West Main street, near Third.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—We have for sale, on leased ground, one of the most desirable residences in the city, containing 11 rooms, bath room, &c., situated on Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut, which is offered exceedingly low. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON. oc16deod1m

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm of 45 acres No. 1 land, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 8 miles of Louisville. Neat new frame cottage, good large frame barn, carriage house and all the necessary out-buildings, a young orchard of choice fruit, some very fine grapes. Price very low; one-third cash down, balance to suit purchaser; will take part in city property. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. se16 dtf

FOR SALE—7,000 ACRES OF FINE LAND—Situated in Kentucky, within thirty miles of Louisville, convenient to railroad and steamboat landing, 600 acres cleared and in cultivation, the balance in good timber—white, black and red oak, poplar, beech, hickory and walnut. Good stream of water running through the place, good springs. Improvements are ample and abundant. This is very desirable property. Will sell part or the whole very cheap, and part on time to suit purchaser, or will EXCHANGE for other property. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, 74 West Main street, near Third. se13 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A fine farm of 150 acres of good land, situated in Kentucky, convenient to railroad; under good fence; good frame house with 5 rooms, smoke house, stable, carriage house, good young orchard of 300 trees, 60 apple trees and 40 dwarf pear trees; a stream of water running through the farm, and good springs. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main st., near Third. se30 dtf

Public Sale of the Market-street Mills.

As Assignee of A. F. Clark, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. (immediately after the Chancery sales), on MONDAY, December 14, 1868, the property known as the "Market street Mills," situated on the north side of Market street, between Floyd and Brook streets, Louisville, Ky., numbered 67 and 69. The lot is 40x210 feet to an alley. The building is 40 by 100 feet, 4 stories high, with cellar beneath and covered with metallic roof. The walls, which are of brick, are of an unusual thickness and strength. The engine is 18-inch cylinder and 3-foot stroke. The boilers, 2 in number, are 60-inch diameter and 22 feet long, and, with the engine, are under a shed outside the main building. There are three stones 57 inches in diameter and one 36 inches. The capacity of the mill is 300 barrels flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day; or 200 barrels family flour, 25 barrels rye flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day. The machinery is in good running order.

Terms—¼ cash, balance in 3 equal payments at 6, 12 and 18 months; security required on deferred payments and lien retained.

Sale positive and absolute. Dower interest to be released to the purchaser, and he to have the right to see the payments applied to the extinguishment of any liens that may be on the property.

STEPHEN E. JONES,
no13 dts Assignee of A. F. Clark.

Commissioner's Sale.

UNION CIRCUIT COURT.

P. C. Holt's adm'r, plff.,
vs. } In Equity.
Geo. & S. D. Payne, dfts.,

BY virtue of a decree of said Court, pronounced in the above entitled cause, I, as Master Commissioner of said Court, will, on the 7th day of December, 1868, that being Union County Court day, offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Morganfield, the following described property, viz:

About 137½ acres of land, lying in Union county, on the waters of Lost Creek, and about three miles from Morganfield, bounded by the lands of Raphael Carnbron, Wm. Southern, and the George Payne farm. About 100 acres of said land is in a state of cultivation, and there is an apple orchard thereon containing about fifty trees. Or I will sell a sufficiency of said tract of land to satisfy said decree.

Terms of Sale are—Credits of six and twelve months, in equal installments. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, bearing interest from date, and having the force of judgments. Also a lien will be retained to further secure the payment of the price.

D. C. JAMES,
Master Commissioner,
n13 d18* Union Circuit Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Patrick Joyes against Louis Schulze, &c.—In Chancery, No. 21,548.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A lot of ground with the appurtenances, beginning 25 feet westward of the southeast corner of the lot of ground conveyed to P. Joyes by Sophonisba Grayson, &c., and running westward with Main street 25 feet, and thence northward and parallel to Joyes east and west lines 150 feet to an alley; thence eastward with the alley and parallel with Main street 25 feet, and thence to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
no11 dtd C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale.

C. & J. Hall against Kennedy & Stuber—In Chancery, No. 21,834.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of six months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following property, viz:

A leasehold estate of Kennedy and Stuber for 15 years from the 24th day of April, 1867, upon a lot of ground on the southwest corner of Grayson and Fourteenth streets, in the city of Louisville, having a front of 150 feet on Grayson street and running back 120 feet, the same leased by N. Longworth's executors on the said day; also all and singular the appurtenances, shops, sheds, fences thereon, and all the machinery thereon, consisting of engine, boilers, shafting, belting, pullies, pipes, and everything attached thereto.

Also one planer, one molding machine, one small saw and table, one large rip saw, table, and mandrel; one cross-cut saw, table, and turning table; one scroll saw, frame, and table; one shaping machine with its shaftings, grindstones with frame shafting and belting for same, line shaft pullies and beltings, and all the tools, lumber, and all and every description of property on the lot above described.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
n11 dtd C. B. SHEPHERD,

Marshal's Sale,

Frank Paul against M. Blank—In Chancery, No. 21,992.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

The stock of drugs, paints, and store fixtures, and book and book accounts embraced in or connected with the business, at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Grayson streets.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security,

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
no11 dtd C. B. SHEPHERD,

Lands Near the City,

AT AUCTION.

ON the 12th of December, 1868, sale commencing at 12 o'clock, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 150 acres of land, in lots of 5 to 10 acres. This land lies ¾ of a mile from Broadway, and 2 miles from the city, and fronts on the Roberts turnpike, on the east, and the Newburg pike on the west. It is in a well-proved neighborhood, and is fine beargrass land, and well watered; well suited for garden or building lots; has a fine dairy and barn, in fine working order, with good out improvements.

Also for sale 150 acres of fine land, well watered, on the Brownsboro road. Price in lots from $125 to as low as $100 per acre.

Also 150 acres on the Lexington turnpike, 8 miles from Louisville—50 acres lie on the south side and 100 north of the turnpike, will be sold jointly or in separate pieces. Price $80 an acre for the 50 acres piece, and $100 per acre for that north of the road.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with lien on the land.

Also some 70 head of splendid horses, for sale on the 3d of December, at my residence, 8 miles east of Louisville.

no1 d1m L. L. DORSEY, Jr.

ROLLA GOLDDUST

—AND—

70 Head Golddust Stock

WILL be offered for sale, at Eden Stock Farm, on the first THURSDAY (the 3d) in December. They include stallions from one to four years old, 25 premium animals, matched carriage and buggy geldings and mares, fillies and geldings from one to four years old. This stock has proven itself on the turf equal in speed, if not superior, to any other breed, and in style and blood-like look and elegant finish, it is admitted by all competent judges who have seen it to be superior to all other breeds. In speed they have repeatedly challenged all others, and have beaten in speed or won forfeit of all that dared meet them on equal terms, from two years to the oldest colts. Rolla (now eight years old) has defied all other horses at one and two miles. I have also proposed to trot my three year old from one to three against like colts, and found no one to take my propositions. I will also offer several thorough-bred mares, by Lexington and other noted horses, in foal by Golddust. Where but one bid is made, I reserve the right to withdraw the animal.

Terms—Cash, or negotiable note at six months, with interest and approved security. A reduction of ten per cent. for cash.

Rolla Golddust will be offered if an advance is made upon the private offer made of $15,000. Until then, he stands ready to trot any horse in America at one and two miles over Woodlawn, horses to go as they please to rule.

se30 deodwts L. L. DORSEY.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

mh30 dtf WOODS FERGUSON & CO

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 221 Market street, to 69 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts. au21 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE SALES.

BY MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO

157 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FIRST REGULAR AUCTION SALE —OF— Dry Goods and Notions.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 17 and 19, at 2 o'clock, we will sell 800 job lots, consisting of

Cassimeres,	Linseys,	Lusters,
Jeans,	Flannels,	Other Dress Goods,
Tweeds,	French Merinoes,	Notions,
Satinets,	All-wool Delaines,	Gloves, Hosiery,
Domestics,	Alpacas,	Shawls,
Prints,	Poplins,	Hoods,

And a general assortment of furnishing goods. The attention of dealers is called to this sale, as the goods are all new and in good order. The sale will begin promptly at 2 o'clock. Terms cash.

no15 dtd MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO., Auct'r.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES, BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

ON TUESDAY, November 17, at 10 A. M., will be sold a stock of boots, shoes and brogans. Also invoices of extra fine fur and wool hats.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th of November, at 9½ A. M., will be sold without reserve a large and well-assorted stock of dry goods.

ALSO,

A full line of small wares, notions, &c.

ALSO,

Stocks from importers, manufacturers, jobbers, retailers and speculators.

ALSO,

At 12 M. each day, a stock of ready-made clothing, just received, and a full line of men's fur and wool hats.

Terms cash.

no15 dts T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY K. P. THIXTON & CO.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, corner Eighth and Zane streets, a splendid building lot 80 feet front on Zane by 170 feet to an alley.

Terms at sale.

n14 d4 K. P. THIXTON & CO.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Special and Large Sale of Toys and Christmas Gifts, Groceries, Mackerel, & Sieves

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, an invoice of mackerel in kits and bbls, wire sieves, Scotch herring, soap, canned fruits, and other groceries. After which, a large and elegant stock of toys and Christmas gifts, embracing every article in the toy and fancy line, with a full assortment of dolls from the smallest to the largest size. The attention of dealers is called to this sale.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
n15 Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH BUCKEL,

266 Market st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 4½ o'clock, on the premises, on east side of Center street, between Chestnut and Broadway, I will sell a two-story brick of 4 rooms and kitchen—gas, cistern, etc. This property must be sold to the highest bidder, as the owner is removing from the city.

Terms easy.

n14 JOSEPH BUCKEL, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Valuable and Desirable Business Property on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock, we will sell at auction two valuable brick store-houses, at present occupied by R. W. Marriner & Son and Ed. Grauman, on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, Nos. 141 and 143. The lot fronts 33½ feet by 170 feet deep.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest and lien.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
n15 dtd Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, 17th November.
n15 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

The Largest and Best Lot of Boots and Shoes we have offered at Auction.

WEDNESDAY, 18th November,
1,500 cases and cartoons boots and shoes.
n15 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,

Valuable Main-street Property

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, November 19, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a valuable and desirable lot on the north side of Main street, between Floyd and Preston, 52½x110, with all the improvements, consisting of two good two-story houses, &c.

Terms—½ cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
no13 dtd Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Peremptory Sale of two Cottages and Lots,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clk, we will sell on the premises, situated on Lytle street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, a cottage and lot. Cottage contains 3 rooms. This property must be sold to the highest bidder, as the owner is removing from the city.

Terms at sale.

no12 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

DENTISTRY.

J. H. BEDFORD, DENTIST,

No. 30 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no8 dtf

Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND,

INVITES an examination of his ROSE PEARL dental plates. Dental Cabinets, No. 181 Third street between Green and Walnut. oc17d3m

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157,

now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dtf

LAWYERS.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Late of Frankfort, Ky. JOHN E. NEWMAN, Late of Bardstown, Ky

HARLAN & NEWMAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office, Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Louisville, including the Federal Court, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. au22 dtf

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE, Attorney at Law

160 West Jefferson street,
se21 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure WHITE LEAD!

Linseed, Castor, and Cotton Seed Oils.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER CASS AND SECOND STREETS, ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE BY

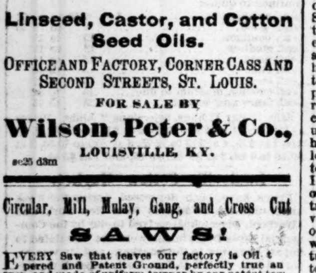
Wilson, Peter & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se25 d3m

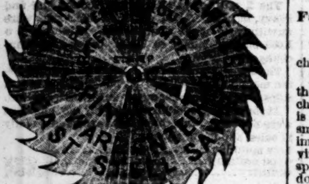
Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.



AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 d1y

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, NOV. 16, '68.

PURITANISM.

Its Intolerance, Bigotry and Hypocrisy.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

This malady, which has been the curse of Old England in times long past, which has been so terrible a curse to New England, from the beginning, and from thence has sent its virus, in greater or less degree, through all the States of this once happy Union, where it still spreads the poison, cannot well be said to be dying out in New England; but we do happen, now and then, to find some bold and just expression of opinion upon it, in the region which still entertains it mostly, and which encourages us to hope that the season rapidly approaches when our political, social and moral atmosphere may be totally purged and set free from the pestilence.

Very recently, in an oration delivered by the Hon. W. Austin, of West Roxbury, Mass., we find him using this language. Speaking of Governor Dudley, Colonial Governor, he says: "that he possessed all the attributes of a stardy Puritan, a class of people who were never happy except when they had somebody to quarrel with, or somebody to oppress."

Kindred with this is the following passage from the same oration:

> Ages ago, in the time of Æsop, an attempt was made to wash the blackamoor white, but the blackamoor died under the operation. Experiments of a similar kind are now under trial, to fail, as all others have failed before. The decrees of the first great cause cannot be overturned, cannot be set aside by man or devil. Satan tried the first experiment. That failed, as all such experiments must fail which attempt to counteract the ordinances or reverse the fiat of the Almighty.

These are all Puritan experiments, and the devil is understood always to have shown himself a Puritan, when it became his policy to play the hypocrite.

Elsewhere, the same orator, speaking of one of the great moral deficiencies of politicians and so-called statesmen, in our day, and especially in our country, uses the following language:

> The want of courage in avowing opinion, is a vice of our times. Too many conceal their opinions, when they happen not to be in harmony with the masses. They thus contribute to aid the masses and perpetuate their abuses. He who is capable of forming an opinion, but, forsaking manhood, and a renegade from principle, falters, whether from fear or interest, either in politics or religion—acting contrary to his own deliberate judgment—in opposition to his own well-considered convictions—is a traitor to himself, his country, and his God!

And the curse of Purtianism, in its native home, is to render this very sort of treachery and hypocrisy the absolute necessity of society:

The same writer says:

> They (the Puritans) if they cannot hate a man for his vices, will certainly do so for his virtues. Hate is the aliment upon which envy and hypocrisy thrive most, and they must hate in order to be reasonably happy. This is, perhaps, some excuse, referrible to that peculiar demon which tortures them.

In the little old volume, called "Cabala," and containing the "Table Talk of King James the First," we find a passage which fitly belongs in this connection:

> I never knew (said King James) that Puritan that spake well of any man behind his back, or took delight to do good to any; being covetous of his purse and liberal of his tongue, so that he is always an ill-neighbor, and a false friend.

How true, at this very day, to the characteristics of this meddlesome people; whose enormous vanity suffers nobody to be at peace, if they can mar it; and never beholds any prosperity, of which it does not seek to rob the proprietor, even though they add nothing thereby to their own possessions.

Let us look to the summary made of the tribe by one of the greatest of the British historians of the present century. We quote from the "History of England," by the celebrated T. Babington Macaulay.

He writes—speaking of the intolerance of Puritanism, and their envious and malignant characteristics:

> Public amusements, from the masques, which were exhibited at the mansions of the great, down to the wrestling matches, and grinning matches on the village green, were vigorously attacked. One ordinance directed that all the May poles in England should be forthwith hewn down. Another proscribed all theatrical diversions. The play-houses were to be dismantled, the spectators fined, the actors to be whipped at the cart's-tail. Rope dancing, puppet shows, bowls, horse racing, were regarded with no friendly eye. But bear-baiting, then a favorite diversion with high and low, was the abomination which most strongly stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries. It is to be remarked that their antipathy to this sport had nothing in common with that feeling which has in our own time induced the Legislature to interfere for the purpose of protecting beasts against the wanton cruelty of man. The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Indeed, he generally contrived to enjoy the double pleasures of tormenting both spectators and bear.

SHERMAN.

His Narrow Escape from a Confederate Sharpshooter.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.]

[The following remarkable anecdote comes to us from an esteemed contributor. He says: "I did *not* myself meet with the adventure recorded, but it was narrated to me by a friend, whose word I could implicitly trust, but whose death has occurred since the surrender."—ED.]

One morning, how it matters not, four of my company, myself among the number, found ourselves in the wilds of South Carolina, without any knowledge of the country, separated from our command, and having an idea that Sherman's advance guard was close to us, but in what direction we could not tell, as we were utterly at a loss. This, it will be allowed, was a situation far from pleasant, but when, in addition, it is taken into consideration that we were enduring the pangs of hunger and thirst; that we were weary, heart and body—completely broken down—and that we possessed a sorrowful consciousness that the Confederacy was near its end, it will be readily imagined that very few jokes and hilarious remarks enlivened our conversation as we jogged along. Hunger is a guest that uses very little ceremony in his visits, and the little fellow was knocking at our breasts very rudely, and clamorously asserting his presence. He was not to be put to silence, and so, for peace sake, we determined to grant his request. As if to try us, no sooner had we agreed to search for food, than we came to a by-path which branched off to the right of the road we were traveling. It looked promising, and looking down a leafy vista, we discerned about three hundred yards off, unmistakable signs of a farm-house, and as a thing of course a land flowing with milk and honey. So determined to "stand the hazard of the die," we filed off down the road to breakfast. We found a small farm-house, inhabited by an old widow lady, whose two sons had been killed in Virginia, and who, with four or five faithful slaves, still managed to keep her little farm in good order. Welcoming us, for "the sake of the gray," as she said, we were soon seated on the grass plat, enjoying a good, though homely, meal, and, under the influence of her excellent buttermilk, corn-bread and fried chicken, were rapidly becoming reinvigorated. Suddenly a confusion of voices sounded near us, and I caught the gleam of sabres and bright uniforms, as about a dozen cavalry in dark blue thundered down toward us. Evidently they had not seen us. A word and a touch, and all four were in the adjoining thicket, awaiting their approach. They galloped up, and, ordering breakfast, sat down on a bench to wait for it. I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking up, saw a pale face near my own, with eyes turned in a constrained manner to the officer on the bench.

"R——," the lips whispered, almost inaudibly, "now is the time to end the war. Yonder sits Sherman."

I was so utterly taken by surprise that I did not at first comprehend him, but gradually, as I gazed mechanically on the officer pointed out to me, I began to understand that the South's greatest and most powerful enemy, the one who was rapidly wiping her out of existence as a nation, who held her fate, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, who had done her more evil in four months than all his predecessors had accomplished in as many years, was sitting here serene and unconscious, within reach of my carbine. I at once commenced cautiously to unsling it. The fate of the Confederacy, perhaps, hung on that moment. When, at this length of time, I think upon the awful interests that were at stake, my brain reels and I grow faint. The General arose, unconscious of his peril, and walked with a rapid military tread into the house, followed by his staff, and very soon we could see them through the open window engaged in eating breakfast. I was completely baffled, and had no opportunity, nor had any of us, to renew our attempts, as a body of cavalry soon arrived, before whom we thought it prudent to retire, and accordingly made a sudden retreat.

AUSTRALIS.

TOP-KNOTS.

Fashions in Head-Dresses and Chignons.

The latest fashions in head-dresses and chignons are described in Harper's Bazar:

Evening head-dresses are full garlands across the front hair, with trailing vines over the chignon. The same flower, in different colors, is in each coiffure. Sweet pea wreaths and small honeysuckles, prettier than one could imagine, pink, white and scarlet, of the same vine, are large and full in front, with a long spray at the side. Price, from ten to twelve dollars. Mossy vines and tendrils have large half-opened roses over the forehead, with small buds on the trailing branches at the side or back. Price, twelve dollars. A diadem of garnet velvet and frosted grape leaves, with curled tendrils, has a boquet to match for the corsage. Price, fifteen dollars. A lovely wreath was formed of the tiny white elder blossoms and dark green ivy leaves. Price $12. A cluster and spray of eglantine, the beautiful wild rose, has crystalized leaves. $10 is the price. A satin rose bud just bursting from its mossy calyx and a drooping spray of mossy foliage is worn on the side *crepes*. A stylish ornament for the hair is a feather and gilt aigrette, the gilt tipped with turquoise. This is attached by a hairpin in the chignon. Price $8. In others each strand of the gilt is tipped with stones of a different color. Real humming birds with gold beaks and gilded wings are beside aigrettes of heron feathers tipped with colored stones. Price $14. Butterflies, with pins to fasten them on, are made of transparent mother-of-pearl. Price $8. Tortoise shell combs, the top held on by hinges, form a short bandeau in front of the chignon. The plain, straight headings, or those ornamented with carving heavier than the light perforated carving used long ago, cost from $9 to $16. Plain tortoise-shell bands large enough to clasp under the chignon are also worn. Price three dollars and fifty cents. Jet vines for surrounding the chignon, made of balls, leaves, and the favorite Marguerite pattern, are large in the center, smaller toward the sides. Crimped and braided chignons for the street are worn very large and high, and are surrounded with a crimped tress, or else a plait. The boiled chignon, permanently crimped, can be bought for sixteen dollars. Two long strands of small light curls form a handsome coiffure for evening. There is no chignon necessary. The natural hair is formed into finger puffs at the side, with the curls floating between. One strand of curls attached to a comb is worn in the street between wide braids. Two strands cost $12. A single strand $6. Short curls to be worn under the chignon are $4. Artificial crimps for the front hair are $4.

THE PRESTON FAMILY.

How Connected with the Blairs, Hamptons and Others.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 14th.]

LEXINGTON, November 13.—There was a reference, in the columns of the Gazette, a few days ago, to the relationship of Frank P. Blair, William Preston, of Kentucky, and Wade Hampton, and the effect of it upon the Democratic party in the late Presidential campaign. Perhaps a short history of that Preston family and its ramifications will enable some of your readers to explain other political movements of the past. That history I propose to give: John Preston, the first of the American branch of the family, came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1740; he married Elizabeth Patton. Colonel James Patton, brother of Elizabeth, came to Virginia at the same time; was very wealthy, and was killed by the Indians in 1753. He left two daughters, one of whom married Colonel John Buchanan, and from him descended John Floyd, once Governor of Virginia, and, we believe, the father of John B. Floyd, James Buchanan's famous Secretary of War. John Preston had five children. Of them in their order: 1. Letitia Preston married Colonel Robert Breckinridge, a Virginia farmer. His son, John Breckinridge, was a lawyer of eminence, was a United States Senator, and Attorney General under Jefferson. He had the famous Kentucky and Virginia resolutions adopted by the Kentucky Legislature. His sons were three Presbyterian preachers, John Breckinridge, who held the noted debate with Archbishop Hughes, R. J. B. and W. L. B. John C. Breckinridge, of rebel fame, was the grandson of this John Breckinridge and Letitia Preston. 2. Margaret Preston married the Rev. John Brown, a Presbyterian minister, and from them was descended Hon. John Brown, United States Senator from Kentucky, James Brown, first Secretary of State of Kentucky, Doctor Samuel Brown, Professor in the Medical School of Transylvania University. John Mason and Orlando Brown, both eminent citizens of Kentucky, were sons of the Hon. John Brown. 3. William Preston. His descendants are very numerous. The mention of a few of them will be interesting. Francis Preston, his second son, was the father of the distinguished South Carolina orator, W. C. Preston. Francis Preston's fourth daughter, Sarah, married John B. Floyd, of Virginia, and Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, married his tenth child, Margaret. Francis Preston, son of John S., married a Miss Hampton, daughter of General Wade Hampton. Col. William Preston's (of Smithfield, Va.,) second daughter, Sarah, married Col. James McDowel, of Virginia, and their daughter Eliza married Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, whose daughter, Jessie Ann, married Gen. John C. Fremont. William Preston's third son, William, married a Miss Hancock, of Virginia, and their eldest child, Henrietta, married General Albert Sidney Johnston, the great rebel chieftain. Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, who nominated Frank Blair for Vice President, is also a child of William Preston and Miss Hancock. Letitia Preston, the fifth daughter of William Preston, married John Floyd, of Kentucky, and they afterward moved to Virginia. Their eldest son was John B. Floyd, of Virginia. 4. Ann Preston married Francis Smith, of Virginia. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married James Blair, a lawyer, and Attorney General of Kentucky. This James Blair was the father of F. P. Blair, editor of the Globe, and he was the father of Montgomery Blair and Frank Blair. 5. Mary Preston, the fourth daughter of old John Preston, married John Howard, of Virginia. Their son, Benjamin Howard, was Governor of Missouri. Margaret Howard, also their daughter, married Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Kentucky, whose daughter, Margaret, married General William Preston, of Kentucky. We omitted to mention among the ancestors of Ann Preston, her daughter, Agatha, who married Dr. Lewis Marshall, of Woodford county, Kentucky. Thomas F. Marshall, the orator, was their child. The above are a few of the descendants of John Preston and his wife, Elizabeth Patton. We could extend the list much further, but the above is enough to show the connection of several men who have acted conspicuous parts in the late stirring years. In the ramifications of the family we find them connected with the Taylors, Peytons, Bledsoes and Watts, of Virginia, one of the younger members marrying a Miss Lee, of the same State; the Reeses and Campbells, of Tennessee, the Harts, Todds, Castlemans and Paynes, of Kentucky, the Masons, of New York, etc., etc., spreading all over the South and West, and everywhere rising to eminence. Among them have been great lawyers, preachers, senators, generals, politicians. They were generally wealthy, and almost universally slaveholders, and while many of them were intense rebels and intense pro-slavery men, others of them were lifelong enemies to the institution. Although coming to this country from Ireland, the Prestons were Englishmen. The father of John Preston served under King William. He was a Presbyterian of the time of Cromwell, and was said to be a man of strong mind and correct principles. That he partook of Puritan principles and was a bitter opponent of the cavaliers of Charles and James is quite certain. See how many of the representatives of the chivalry of this country drew their blood from an English dissenter when dissenters were called Puritans. NEMO.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Last Hours of the Deceased Primate.

[From the Guardian.]

The good old Archbishop of Canterbury was seized almost suddenly with bronchitis on the 13th of September, while on his way back from the Tyrol. He reached Addington on the 16th, and was able, though with difficulty, to hold his ordination in the parish church on the following Sunday. Two or three times he rallied so much that hopes were entertained that his robust constitution would enable him to shake off the disease. On the evening of Thursday week the unfavorable symptoms increased, and from that time he was confined to his bed. His mental powers remained uninjured, and he was occupied unceasingly in reading devotional books, or in writing or giving instructions concerning his charge, which he had almost completed, though he had quite given up the idea of delivering it orally. He anticipated the end almost from the first, and in a paper written three or four days ago, when speaking was become difficult to him, he said: "I commit my soul into the hands of my God and dear Saviour. I have had proofs enough of His love in the past, and I am well assured that whatever sufferings or trials are permitted to befall me are visitations of love. 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.' As to the faith in which I wish to die, I cannot better express it than in Richard Hooker's dying words, as indicated in the underlined passage I have written out. A poor and guilty sinner I know myself to be; but I believe that those who kneel at the foot of the cross with this sincere confession will never be cast out, if they look to the cleansing blood of Christ for their sole ground of pardon and acceptance." The following is the extract from Hooker: "Though I have by His grace loved him in my youth, and feared Him in mine age, and labored to have a conscience void of offense to Him and to all men, yet if Thou, O Lord, be extreme to mark what I have done amiss, who can abide it? And, therefore, where I have failed, Lord show mercy to me; for I plead, not my righteousness, but the forgiveness of my unrighteousness, for His merits who died to purchase pardon for penitent sinners. And since I owe Thee a death, O Lord, let it not be terrible, and then take thine own time. Let not mine, O Lord, but thy will be done." On Sunday his grace appeared decidedly better, but on Monday afternoon the disease changed for the worse, and from that time he sank rapidly. He received the Holy Communion about midday on Tuesday, making all the responses with a cheerful and happy face. His last intelligible words were those of the "Gloria in Excelsis." But his looks and gestures proved how eagerly he joined in the prayers and ejaculations which were said with him during the day, and never was there seen a more beautiful peace than that of his last hour. About six he became unconscious. The members of his family, with his medical attendant, Dr. Carpenter and Mr. Benham, the Vicar of Addington, were with him to the last; and he died in the middle of the words of commendation so quietly that the last moment was not perceptible.

Southland Pictures.

Here are two charming little sketches from the pen of that genial writer, Marion Baker, of the New Orleans Picayune:

AFTER DINNER.

Visiting a friend below Canal street, a few evenings since, we were, after having been regaled by music such as one seldom listens to even in New Orleans, invited into a smoking room to enjoy an Havana while the ladies were left to the entertainment of gentlemen who knew nothing of the delights of a good cigar. We confess to being surprised on entering the room dedicated to the weed. Ascending a short flight of steps covered with matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a tent and covered entirely—floor, walls, and ceiling—with particolored matting. Around the room were the most inviting and comfortable lounges covered with dark morroco, easy chairs with backs made for the double purpose of resting one's back or arms, and every comfort that the cultivated taste of a gentleman who had traveled over Europe and the East could suggest. Hung round the walls of the room, and lying upon curiously wrought tables and shelves, evidences of travel were seen in profusion. There were pipes from every nation almost in the world, antique weapons, and trophies of all kinds, together with a few choice oil colors, each one of which was a gem in itself. The window of this cozy and delightful apartment opens upon a yard filled with tropical evergreens, among which are many rare and costly plants, and the whole presented a scene of Oriental beauty which only needed the silvery moonlight to have made it absolutely entrancing. That we enjoyed our cigar, under these circumstances, may be well imagined.

A SEA SHORE SCENE.

Those who have never gone down to the sea in ships know nothing of its many wonders and beauties. The waters in the daylight are bright and blue and glorious to look upon, but it is at night the sea puts on its mantle of splendor, and fills the eye and soul of the watchers with feelings of awe and admiration. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are wonderfully phosphorescent, so highly charged at times that it seems as if the crests of the waves were fairly aflame. Vessels when plowing through the gulf at such a time, dash from their bows a train of luminous spray, and leave in their wakes brilliant trails of silver and gold.

Running down the coast of Florida one sometimes sees, what we have pleased to denominate as a "phosphorescent tide-rip," or meeting of the tides or currents, a sight as compared with which all the dazzling effects of the cleverest artificial later-day transformation scenes are as nothing. Imagine, if you can, a steamer dashing along at ten knots, under a starlit sky, and through phosphorescent waters, in which the porpoises that sport on either side are turned into huge gold fish with trailing tails like comets. "Breakers ahead," sings out the man on the look out. "Not so," shouts the officer of the deck, "it is only a tide-rip." And there, stretching along for miles, is a line of light, which grows brighter and brighter as the ship comes up to it. In a moment or two it is reached, and the vessel plunges into a perfect sea of emeralds, amethysts, rubies and diamonds, which fairly dazzles the eyes to look upon. It is only a moment or two, however, that this perfect fairy scene lasts—the ship is soon out of it, and, looking astern, the brilliant tide-rip, when miles away, seems still like a rivulet of silver and gold meandering through the t.ackless deep.

TABLE TALK.

What Wellington Said to Rogers.

The following are some notes of remarks made by the Duke of Wellington, in conversation with the poet Rogers:

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—I never saw Bonaparte, though he was once during the battle within a quarter of a mile of me.

I heard that he asked Soult whom he had sent to Grouchy. Soult replied, "An officer." "One," said Bonaparte; "ah! *mon pauvre* Berthier, *il aurait envoye quatre.*"

Two such armies, so well trained, so well officered, have rarely encountered. It was a battle of giants. DeLancey was killed at my side; a ball broke his horse's back, knocked him over, and he rebounded after he fell. I was very much grieved, but there is not much time for sorrow in the middle of a battle. He was taken to a barn. I saw him next day and he seemed so much better that I said, "why, DeLancey, you'll be like the man in Castle Rackrent, you will know what people say of you after your death." I never saw him more. I have since read Lady DeLancey's book, which is good.

Bonaparte was as clever a man as ever lived, but he wanted sense on many occasions. His plan of action, I think, would have been to have waited for the allied armies to have collected. He could, then, have singled out and defeated it; such a stupendous body could never have remained assembled without confusion.

BLUCHER.—When Blucher joined, after the battle of Waterloo, he came up and kissed me.

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.—The Prussian general officers never exposed themselves as ours, and the French did; no wonder the men didn't fight as well. The way in which some of our ensigns and lieutenants, boys just from school braved danger, exceeds belief.

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.—Gordon, who was afterward killed at Waterloo, passed the night with some Frenchmen in a Spanish village. A Spanish child was in the room, and when they were asleep he made gestures to Gordon, drawing the edge of his hand across his throat. "Why do you make these motions to me?" "I know," the child replied, "you are an Englishman, by your sword and spurs."

MARSHAL SOULT.—He was much affected by appearances. One time, at the battle of the Pyrenees, when preparing for action, an owl happened to hoot, and I remarked, "Soult will not come out to-day." Nor did he; he thought we had received reinforcements.

MARMONT.—Marmont spread his army too much at Salamanca, thinking we should go off. I made a sudden attack upon his center with my whole force in front and rear, and defeated 40,000 men in forty minutes. But he was an excellent general officer.

MASSENA.—When Massena was in the field and opposed to me, I never slept comfortably.

CLOZELLE.—Clozelle was the best general employed against me. He gave me a great deal of trouble. I thought once I had him, but it pleased a young gentleman to go and dine in the valley a mile or two distant, and Clozelle's reconnoitering party fell in with him, whereupon the general took the alarm and was off. At Vittoria the French were expecting Clozelle; just at the time a Spanish inn-keeper was brought to me by Alava. The man said: "Make yourself easy about Clozelle, I have him snug at my house, six leagues off. He is quietly lodged there for the night." So saying he left me to wait on him. I lost no time. I had intelligence both from priests and peasants, while the French could get none.

MARCHING THE TROOPS.—In Spain I never marched the soldiers more than twenty-five miles a day. They set off at five and six, and I was anxious they should take the ground by one. In India I once marched the troops seventy-two miles in a day, but in Europe our men cannot do so much. We accustom them to travel by canals or in smacks. In India a soldier must walk. A soldier requires two pounds of food a day, animal or vegetable. The first is most convenient, as they move themselves.

THE DUKE'S HABITS.—In the Peninsula I undressed but seldom; in the first four years not once. I slept five or six hours usually, but sometimes only two or three. In India it is not the custom to undress; I never did.

MARSHAL NEY.—I do not believe that when Ney left Paris he was resolved to go over to Napoleon, but it is impossible to answer for men in certain circumstances, or to say what they will or will not do. The Bourbons had made some alterations in the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and I was told, when Ney left Paris, he took the old decoration with him as well as the new.

BONAPARTE.—At Waterloo he had the finest army he ever possessed; full of enthusiasm. Everything up to the battle had turned out favorable to his wishes. He was at his acme at the Peace of Tristi, and declined gradually afterwards. I always said Spain would be his ruin. A conqueror must go on like a cannon ball; if it rebounds its course is soon over.

After his marriage, Metternich was sent to Paris to sound him and learn if he meant to be quiet and to repose on his character. His answer was, as he had told me, in three words, He is unaltered."—[Once a Week.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

A Coterie of Boston Authors.

There is a private semi-monthly club in Boston, of which Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, &c., are members, and to the support which they give each other much of their public success is due. The work which each one does is criticised in manuscript, and the verdict rendered finds its way into the Atlantic, and so down into the newspapers. Public opinion is prepared for the work before publication.

LONGFELLOW.

Longfellow holds very much the position in the literary world here which Lytton Bulwer does in England—a man of talent (not genius), delicate taste and the highest culture. When an Englishman thinks of American literature, Longfellow's name is the first that suggests itself. His beautiful old house and grounds are a sort of Mecca for every stranger who visits Boston. No matter who the stranger be, he is sure of a courteous welcome from the old poet in his library. With his snow-white hair and beard, his large frame, a marvel of physical proportion, and the genial face, lighted by deep-set, keen blue eyes, I do not know a more winning personal presence in man or woman. No wonder that Hepworth Dixon selected him as the finest type of the Caucasian in America. Add to this the prestige of his reputation, a large private fortune (acquired by his marriage with Miss Appleton), and a high social position, and you will understand why he is a leader in Boston.

HOLMES.

The little, nervous, vain, lovable Doctor lives in a plain, comfortable house on Charles street, the back windows of his study overlooking the bay. There he receives unnumbered notes from youthful admirers, and, wonderful to relate, unweariedly replies to them. His income is principally derived from his lectures, though he holds a position in the Medical University. Numberless anecdotes are told of his womanish sympathies with the poor, and his insults to the vulgar *canaille*, his harmless egotism and his sharp wit. His popularity as an occasional versifier and dinner-out are on the wane in Boston, while the few real works of genius which he has written are taking deeper hold on the people at large.

EMERSON.

In a plain, shabbily-furnished brick house, set in a grove of pines just outside of Concord, lives the greatest American thinker. He is a tall, lank man, the very conventional type of the Yankee, with a largely-molded, reflective, attentive face. He has a family of two daughters and one son, all grown. His income is small, and his habits of the most severe simplicity. With his insight into the hidden mysteries of nature and thought, he adds a sharp, practical knowledge and a great deal of what Yankees call capacity in daily affairs, and is, therefore, a favorite with his plain neighbor farmers.

MRS. STOWE,

who happened luckily once to write the right book at the right time, and so achieve a high position at one step, is a kindly, simple-mannered, rather untidy old lady of about fifty-five. Her face expresses strong common sense and shrewdness, with a great deal of benevolence. She has a large family, all married, I believe, and a comfortable fortune acquired by hard work and judicial investments.

AGASSIZ,

the great naturalist, is the most genuine and simplest-mannered of men, too lost in his beasts and bugs to be conscious of himself. The museum built for him by the Bostonians is crammed with specimens yet unpacked for want of room, and the old gentleman is never weary deploring the apathy of the American people in the cause of science. He is married for the second time—his first wife, a gentle, simple, little German lady—the second a woman who sympathizes in all of his pursuits.

HENGLISH.

Punch's Slang Catechism.

Q. What is an Aristocrat?

A. A Swell, a Nob.

Q. Is there any distinction between a Swell and a Nob?

A. Rayther so. All Nobs are Swells, but a Swell ain't necessarily a Nob.

Q. Give an example.

A. The Markis o' Asting, he's a Nob, and he's a Swell; Mr. Augustus Smith, in some Government office or other, as goes about with Markises and dresses no end—he's a Swell, but he ain't a Nob.

Q. Whence do you derive the appellation Nob?

A. From a door handle. As there's always a'most a knob to a handle, so in society it's the handle to the name as makes the Nob.

Q. Into what classes do you divide society?

A. Into Nobs, which includes regular Nobs; Swells, which includes Tiptoppers, regular Swells, Cheap Swells, Gents, Snobs and Cockywaxes.

Q. What is a Regular Nob?

A. As aforesaid. Handle to name, tin, togs and all complete.

Q. What is a Tip-top Swell?

A. Mostly coves in four-in-'ands—from twenty-five to thirty-five.

Q. A Regular Swell?

A. He is an older cove, from thirty-five to fifty. He rayther runs to fat, but there ain't a speck on him anywhere, and his boots and tile are out and out.

Q. The terms Cheap Swell, Gent and Snob require no explanation. What, then, is a Cockywax?

A. It's a term of endearment, and may include any of the above; or may be a class by itself, without a swell or nob in it. Cockywaxes are any age. If addressing a Cockywax, you qualify it by prefixing "old" or "young."

Q. You mention Togs; whence is this word derived?

A. Undoubtedly from the Latin *Toga*. Togs means dress.

Q. When was the word Cove first used?

A. It was imported by the Romans, and was first used in an abreviated form by the British whenever they saw a *Covinarius*, i. e., a soldier in a war chariot.

Q. Explain and give derivations of the words Trump, Brick, Chap, Guffin, and Bloke. Also, in each case, give your reference.

A. I will. *Walker!*

Exit answerer.

☞ Three young men started together from Harper's Ferry, years ago, to settle in Ohio. They again met as ex-Governors Worthington, Tiffin and Lucas of the same State.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Latest Gewgaws and Jimcracks.

[Translated from Le Follet for the N. Y. Tribune.]

The great secret of toilet at the present time is to know how to dress simply and yet adhere strictly to the actual fashion. This truly difficult art the Parisian lady possesses in an eminent degree. There are, for instance, the beautiful costumes of Madam G. and Madam F., two of our principal belles; I will endeavor to give as minute a description of some of those toilets as possible: The lower skirt of dark, vine-colored taffeta is bordered with a wide flounce, above which stretches a large satin fold of the same shade; the upper skirt of like material, also bordered with a small flounce and a satin fold, is looped back in double *paniers* and fastened by satin shells. The *Wattau* cassock, with large folds behind, makes this very elegant costume complete and harmonious. The puff hat of dark vine-colored satin is improved by Spanish lace, extending into flaps; it forms a diadem of feathers corresponding with the color of the dress, and fastened at the side by a small aigret. Another costume of heavy emerald-green silk has two double plaits of silk and velvet, crossing each other, as border to the lower skirt, while the upper skirt is looped up behind by two flaps of a sash, also bordered with plaits, and this forms two large puffings. The cassock, of a like color, fits tight behind, and is a reminiscence of the garment of the French Guard, with large knots and plaited flaps. The front part of the cassock forms a velvet breastplate, limited by two rows of large buttons. This is original, although rather deficient in ornaments. A fanchonette of emerald green velvet, and glittering foliage at the top, goes very well with this costume; on one side should be a bunch of white feathers with double aigret; the ribbons must be velvet and the flaps of lace. The following is a description of a walking costume. It is composed of a Scotch skirt with blue and green squares, ornamented by several small flounces with puffing at the top. The upper skirt of changeable blue and green taffeta falls down in front in form of a shawl, and is looped up at the sides by butterfly knots. A *pelerine*, cut in a double point behind and becoming round in front, has rich fringes and lacework for ornament. The hat of puffed velvet must correspond in color with the blue shade of the toilet, and has a diadem of volubiles of blue and green-glaced velvet; the flaps are of black lace. For morning costume, poplin with changeable shades is much in use; the domineering material, however, is always English tartan and the Scotch plaid; these morning costumes almost always describe *paniers*. To mention the new fashion of trimming and ornamenting dresses, satin corresponding in shade with the material which it borders, is still visible on all models most in vogue. Fringes of every description and of assorted shades are also used to a great extent, as well as fringes with lacework and buckles of satin, tassels of lilies of the valley, etc. For ornaments will also be used satin openings as worn at the time of Henry VIII, folds of velvet interrupted at intervals by satin knots; lacework mixed with *crochet* forming flowers in the foliage; medallions *a la* Louis XV; fringes, suspenders of lacework, plates *a la abbegalant*, and rich Scotch or Algerian sashes for looping up the back part of the skirts into more or less puffing paniers. Linenware adopts the style of Louis XV. and Marie Antoinette entirely, which means to say that we are coming back to laces altogether. Chemisettes, worn with corsets of square cut or turned back, are ornamented with lace in a very original manner; knots, shells, or wings of bees, to serve as straight collars, are made of the same material. Laezun frills, Amazon neckties, and the becoming Antoinette collars will also be worn. The above corresponds with the ornament, and must become wider in order to leave room for the lace. Lace toilets and tunics must also be classified with the linen ware. These black or white tunics are much worn over skirts of gay color and looped back *en paniers* by means of sashes or puffs of assorted satin. The favorite colors for satin transparents under black lace are brown, vine color, capucine, fire, emerald green, sapphire blue, dead leaf, Bordeaux wine, or *lophophore* feather. For white lace these satin transparents have to be maise-colored, torquoise blue, Bengal rose, light green, or Persian lilac. The head-dresses and hats adopt a style corresponding altogether with our fashions *a la* Louis XV. The hair is dressed up high, by being twisted above the head and falls back in long ringlets. As for the city bonnet, it looks so much like the *toque* that there is hardly any difference, and the *toque* as well as the puff will reign supreme all over Paris this winter.

"THIS COURT."

Funny Scene in a St. Louis Temple of Justice.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 14.]

In the Criminal Court yesterday, an amusing scene occurred between Circuit Attorney Johnson and a female witness named Mrs. Braunschwag, wife of the notorious Braunschwag, a pardoned convict. This Braunschwag is, or was, the leader of a gang of men who have repeatedly been before the courts on charges of grand larceny. During the war Capt. Rudolph Bircher, with his band of Central township rangers, made a raid upon the headquarters of the Braunschwags, a short distance west of the Bellefontaine cemetery. In the fracas Captain B. fired upon Braunschwag, and the bullet struck the mark, making a bloody streak from the top of his forehead along the apex of his bald head, but doing very little injury. The captain also captured Mrs. Braunschwag, and found upon her a large pocket-book, very ingeniously concealed. Braunschwag was sent to the penitentiary about two years ago, but by some means managed to procure a pardon from the Governor, and had the cheek, yesterday, to present himself as a witness in the trial of one of his men, Jos. Mundy, charged with stealing a cow. He was rejected as a witness, but his wife was allowed to testify for Mundy. In the course of the cross-examination of this witness by the circuit attorney, she stated that he, himself, had several times visited her house, and that she had come to the court, some time ago, for the express purpose of seeing him.

"What did you want to see me for?"

"Because I like you," replied the witness, simpering and turning to the judge, with the smile of a bashful virgin.

"And you say I have been at your house?"

"Yes, you came to my house in a buggy with a white horse."

"Who was with me?"

"Nobody."

"What was my business with you?"

"It was about money. I gives you some, and you wants more."

The judge, jury and spectators smiled audibly, and the Circuit Attorney blushed.

The witness continued in German, throwing sly glances at the attorney, and assuming the airs of a love-sick damsel. Col Laibold translated her German into English.

"I was at your house, too, Mr. Johnson."

"Where is my house?"

"Across the street in a big hotel. I give you $15, and you give me a receipt."

"And you are certain that I am the man?"

"O yes; I know you; my man he got the receipt in the basket outside."

The basket was brought in, and the witness opened the lids and took out five or six pocket-books, and, after searching them, handed the Judge a paper, which proved to be a receipt for $15 for services rendered her husband in going to Jefferson City. It was signed "J. D. Johnson."

The Circuit Attorney felt relieved.

"Madam," he said, "that is not my name. I haven't driven a buggy for ten years; I never was at your house, and you were never at mine."

The witness looked at him in astonishment, but at length admitted that he was not the man she had supposed him to be.

The Judge enjoyed the joke immensely, and the Attorney, when he discovered the woman's mistake, joined in the laugh, but he introduced witnesses to prove that her character was bad, and the result was that her friend, Joe Mundy, was found guilty and his punishment assessed at five years in the penitentiary.

PRESIDENTS.

How the Electoral College Makes Them.

The *modus operandi* of electing a President, after the Presidential electors have been chosen, may not be familiar to all, so we condense, from the Philadelphia Ledger, an account of the process. The Constitution provides that the electors, chosen in such manner as the Legislature of each State may prescribe, shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President. At the meetings, known as "electoral colleges," the electors are required to make lists of the persons they vote for, and the number of votes cast for each, which lists they are required to sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate of the United States, at the seat of government. That officer is required to open these certificates in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes are then to be counted, and the person having the greatest number of electoral votes for President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, is declared to be the President; and so of the Vice President.

An act of Congress of March 1, 1792, which fixed a uniform time for the holding of the Presidential election throughout the country, also provides for further details. It requires the Executive authority of each State to cause three certified lists of the electors chosen by said State to be made out and delivered to the electors on or before the first Wednesday of December next after the election, and that said electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December at such place as the Legislature of the State shall direct. In this State, Albany is the place designated. The electors vote by a ballot, and are required to make three certified lists, which shall be signed by all the electors, with a certified list of the electors attached to each; then to be sealed up in three separate packages, and a further certificate indorsed on the envelope of each, signed by all the electors, stating that the package contains a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice President. The electors are then required to appoint and commission a person to take charge of and deliver one of the said certified packages to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government, on or before the first Wednesday in January next ensuing; they are further required to forthwith forward another of said certificates by the Post-office to the President of the Senate, and the third is to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors are assembled. These and other minute provisions are made to guard against the possible loss or failure of a certificate. In order to have certainty as to the counting of votes so forwarded, Congress is required to be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors, on which day the certificates are to be opened in the presence of both Houses, and the result declared as already stated.—[Buffalo Courier.

☞ Flake's Galveston (Texas) Bulletin says that the Rev. J. N. Rogers, of Memphis, Tennessee, who has been reprimanded by Bishop Quintard, for ritualistic practices, "some years since sent a circular all over the South begging for money to build a magnificent church to the memory of the Confederate dead. The scheme fell through after considerable sums had been collected, because, as it appeared, the reverend gentleman was more fond of making a comfortable nest for the living than of building a monument to the dead." He is rector of the church of the Blessed Virgin, in Memphis, a leader of ritualism, and publishes a card renouncing his allegiance to the Episcopal Church and declaring his intention to unite with the Roman Catholic Church

MEDICAL.

Medical Notice.

DR. J. S. MOREL has removed his office to Bamberger & Bloom's Building, on Fourth st., between Green and Walnut. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 4 P. M. oc31 d1m*

Dr. G. W. Lancaster

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all confidential diseases, poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also, treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for the past twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone.

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AS a general beverage, a necessary corrector of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone, Sulphate of Copper, &c., the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is superior to every other Aromatic preparation. Its purity and exemption from all grossly intoxicating properties, combined with its mildly stimulating and invigorating elements, establish it as the only alcoholic beverage in our country that can be imbibed with pleasure and safety. The nervous torpor and debility which follow the administration of other alcoholic preparations and mixtures of the day, succeeded by their in[i]tse and painful nervous reactions, are unknown as the subsequent effects of the Schiedam Schnapps, even when taken ever so freely, while as a Stomachic, a Tonic Appetizer, and a Nervine peculiarly adapted to the diseases of delicate females, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

A public trial of 20 years' duration, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation of purity and salubrity claimed for it by the proprietor on its original introduction to the public.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper.

For sale by all druggists, apothecaries, and grocers in the United States.

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OF VIRGINIA.

THIS well known Mineral Spring Water can now be had bottled, thus saving the invalid a long and tedious journey to the Spring. Its valuable properties are too well known to require any comment, but we would say that they have proved highly beneficial in many chronic ailments, such as

SCROFULA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
SKIN DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA,
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During the past forty years this water has been used. The cures by it have been many, especially in Female Complaints, as is well known by many hundreds who have experienced its beneficial effects.

J. A. FRAZIER, Proprietor.

GEORGE H. CARY, DRUGGIST,

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has been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above Mineral Water, and will keep a constant supply on hand to meet all demands. See pamphlets on Dr. Cary's counter for analysis and letters of many eminent physicians. no1 d1m

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☞ We refer to—Northern National Bank, Toledo; Bank for the People, Toledo; H. D. Walbridge & Co., New York; Walbridge, Watkins & Co., Chicago. oct18 d3m

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ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS CITY.—We are now manufacturing all the celebrated European mineral waters, according to the famous and accredited Liebig and Woehler's analyses, including the Kissingen, Pyrmont, Bitter Water, Marienbad, Lithia, Vichy, Seltzer, Carlsbad, Spa, Vichy with Lithia. These are offered at wholesale and retail. oc3 d3m

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THIS valuable improvement in open fire places produces fifty per cent. more heat from fifty per cent. less fuel, than any other grate now in use. It prevents the passage of heat into the chimney, consumes the smoke and gas, and improves the draft. There can be no deception in its value, for it has been thoroughly tested for the past nine years, and comes indorsed by many thousands of the best citizens of Cincinnati, and nearly all of the principal cities in the Union.

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Dresses and cloaks cut and basted, with suitable trimmings furnished, on the most reasonable terms, at short notice.

Rooms on Fourth street, at Mrs. J. A. Beattie's old stand, No. 104½.

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For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
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I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
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So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
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VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

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Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

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DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

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DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

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Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.

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Arrive at Nashville	5:30 P. M.	3:35 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	12:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	6:25 A. M.	2:45 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		11:00 A. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 9:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:10 p. m. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:00 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville and Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Silver Creek, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:10 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
jy6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 2, 1868, train will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and at 4.15 P. M.

Arrive at 8:40 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 7 P. M.

The 6 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $2 25.

oc5 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

Home for the Invalid

DR. HELM,

WITH a view to the more satisfactory treatment of diseases, has established a Home for the Invalid, in Pewee Valley, on the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad, sixteen miles from Louisville, his former place of residence. Diseases requiring care and attention, with skillful treatment and all the comforts of a home, good nursing, &c., will be received. Letters addressed to DR. J. T. HELM, "Vinona" (his place), Pewee Valley, Ky., will receive a prompt answer. oc5 dtf

[H. THIERMAN'S SONS.]

H. THIERMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

ALSO DISTILLERS,

No. 69 Main Street, bet. Second and Third,

au28 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, NOV. 16, '68.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers of the COURIER and advertisers of the JOURNAL, who have outstanding engagements with both papers, will please call at the counting-room of the COURIER-JOURNAL at their earliest convenience, and notify us as to their wishes.

To Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Our office and press arrangements will not permit us to print a tri-weekly edition, and hereafter we will send to the old tri-weekly subscribers of the COURIER our daily three times each week on alternate days until the expiration of their time. The regular daily will hereafter be sent to all new orders that may come for the tri-weekly.

To City Subscribers.

Subscribers to both the COURIER and the JOURNAL will please notify us or our carriers so that their papers may not be duplicated. It is our purpose to neglect no one, but we cannot hope to escape short-coming in this respect during a few days. The edition of each paper was large, and, as combined, defies immediate adjustment. Our readers will let us know if they are not served as usual. By the end of the week we expect to have the routes arranged so as to answer all that the public may ask.

THE NEWS.

The vote of Illinois has increased nearly 100,000 in two years.

Wormald wants to fight O'Baldwin for $1,000 or $5,000.

The Stewart House was destroyed by fire in New York yesterday morning. Loss $70,000.

Speaker Colfax is to be married to Ben Wade's daughter, at Andover, Ohio, on Wednesday. Wade in, Schuyler.

A fine meteoric display was witnessed by observers at Oxford University, England, Friday night.

Rossini, the great Italian musical composer, died in Paris, France, on Saturday, in his seventy-seventh year.

The meteoric shower at Memphis about four o'clock Saturday morning is said to have been very brilliant.

Returns from ninety-nine counties in Illinois show that the proposition for a Constitutional Convention in that State is defeated.

Grant's majority in Wisconsin will be about 25,000. The total vote of the State is about 200,000, against 142,000 last year.

A match game of billiards has been arranged between Rudolphe and Carme, and will be played in Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday nights next.

L. A. Clark left St. Louis on Saturday for New York, with authority to make arrangements for a fight between McCoole and Heenan for ten thousand dollars, provided terms satisfactory to both can be agreed upon.

John Deane, a puddler, was killed by John Groves in Temperanceville, near Pittsburg, Saturday night. Deane was intoxicated, and was trying to enter Grover's house.

Mrs. Major Pauline Cushman, whose right name is Harriet Ward, who attained notoriety during the war as a Union spy, was arrested in New York Saturday night and committed to jail, on the complaint of one A. B. Newcomb, who charged her with stealing forty-one dollars from him.

The telegraph says that many persons are arriving in Washington seeking employment in the various departments of the government. Instead of increasing, the departments are diminishing their forces, and consequently Washington is a much better place to go away from than to go to for employment.

THE CITY.

The Uniformed Police.

The new uniform of the police is a decided feature in city affairs, and is already beginning to show good results. A policeman is now readily distinguished from other men on the streets, and is known as well by strangers as by citizens. The authority of a uniformed policeman is always recognized, and his clothes give him a prestige which he could not hold in the garb of a citizen. The men comprising the police force, when dressed alike, look taller and more commanding than in the careless dress of the citizen, and are bound to command the respect due all officers of the law, as such, wherever they may be. In case of a riot, they could easily distinguish each other in large crowds, and act in concert, a species of tactics very necessary on such occasions. All things considered, a uniformed police is almost as much a necessity as a police force itself, and the police of Louisville, with its new uniform, ought to be as efficient a body as any of the kind in the country.

Attempt to Pass Counterfeit Money.

Geo. Williams and John Hanathan, two men who had tried to get a counterfeit $50 greenback changed at a drug store on the corner of Preston and Lafayette, were arrested yesterday afternoon and placed in the First-street station-house. The bill was one of the best counterfeits in circulation, and was thought to be of the "New Orleans issue." Only the closest scrutiny could have detected it. Williams and Hanathan will be taken before the Federal Court. The former was very emphatic in asserting his innocence of any knowledge of the character of the bill, and pleaded with the Chief of Police that he might not be compelled to remain in the station-house.

Yesterday.

The female world of Louisville improved the opportunity offered by the fine weather of yesterday to appear in all their grace and loveliness, and the principal streets in the afternoon presented a moving panorama of beauty and fashion, excelled, if equaled, by no other city in the country. The Grecians were largely represented, but the paucity of the corresponding bends was observable. It is evident that the bend part of the last fashionable barbarism, from the contortion it inflicts upon the human form divine, is not taken to kindly by the devotees of the "latest thing out." All the churches in the city were fully attended, and the general morale of the city was unusually good.

Personal.

It will rejoice the many friends of Mr. A. Vatble to hear that he and his estimable wife have returned to their home in this city after an absence of three or four years in France. They arrived at the Louisville Hotel Saturday and re-opened the same suit of rooms they had tenanted for *thirty-five years* previous to their departure for Europe. Mr. Vatble is one of our oldest and most honored fellow-citizens, and it is peculiarly solacing to all that he has been spared to resume his citizenship among us.

The Public Schools.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of the public schools will be held in their hall this evening, for the special purpose of settling the question of opening and dismissing the schools. The one-session per day rule now in vogue has met with determined opposition from some of the wards. Hence a meeting of the Trustees to so modify the system that no one can be dissatisfied,

Fire.

A small building occupied as a grocery, on the corner of Jackson and Breckinridge streets, was burned to the ground about 10 o'clock last night. Very little, if any, of the stock, which belonged to Bartholomew Holland, was saved. There was no insurance on the building, but the stock was insured in the Security Company for $500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Out in Force.

The auspicious weather yesterday enticed all the church-corner oglers from their holes. They were arrayed in formidable platoons around the church doors, and really excelled themselves in the art of looking the girls out of countenance. If they had received their just deserts they would have spent the day in looking through the lattice-work of the city prison.

Yesterday's Edition.

Although we printed a very large edition of yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL the supply was exhausted at an early hour. We shall endeavor to make a better estimate of the demand next Sunday. Meanwhile our apologies are due to those whom we were unable to supply with copies.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

Persons who desire the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL will please inform us or our carriers of the fact as early in the week as possible, that their names may be properly entered and their papers promptly delivered.

A Crime of a Summer Ago.

Ellen Locke, colored, was arrested yesterday by officers Fritz and Callaher, for stealing $35 worth of clothing from Sallie Dun, another woman of color. The crime was committed some time last summer.

Shooting Match.

There is to be another shooting match this afternoon at the corner of Fifteenth street and Dutch Ditch. Patridges and quails are to be the game, and pistols, rifles or shot-guns may be used. The best shot will draw a prize of some kind.

DISASTER ON THE FALLS.

Capsizing of a Skiff with Three Men at the Great Bridge.

ONE OF THEM SWEPT AWAY.

Probably no enterprise was ever presented in Louisville attended by so many dangers as that of the building of the great iron bridge, which is soon to span the Ohio at the falls. The magnitude of the work can hardly be comprehended through a mere newspaper statement. The roaring of the angry waters of the ever turbulent falls, the hissing, boiling billows that rise and fall and break as they sweep downward on the heart of the great river, make ominous music for the toiling workmen, as inch by inch almost the imposing structure is pushed out toward the Indiana shore.

A few days ago, seven men were pushing thirty tons of rock on a car along the trestle-work, when the car accidentally slipped off the track. The great weight of rock breaking the car, five of the seven men were simultaneously precipitated into the river, and rescued with great difficulty. One of them was kept under water so long by a timber which had fallen above him, that he was about given up, when his head reappeared above the water.

Quite recently, one of the great iron castings, as it was being placed in position, bore down its supporters, and, as it fell, crushed through the scaffolding, tearing and breaking down everything in its way, until it struck the water and disappeared.

Yesterday a disaster much more serious than any heretofore occurred about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Vaughn, the Superintendent of the work, ordered Mr. Henry Smith, the chief derrick and pier man, to take a flatboat from the point where pier No. 17 is to be built, to pier No. 19, and to drop an anchor. In company with George Tate and John Skelley, Smith set about the work, starting out with the anchor in a skiff. As he was about to cast the anchor his foot caught in the rope, and the sudden jerk with the weight of the iron capsized the skiff, precipitating all three of the men into the water. One of Smith's men was fortunate enough to catch hold of the trestle-work, by which he saved himself, and the other, being thrown into the slack water of the falls, swam to the pier and was soon rescued. Smith, being an excellent swimmer, and a reckless, dare-devil sort of a man, made no effort to save himself, and when a rope was thrown to him he yelled to the parties on the trestle-work who were trying to save him that he intended to save the skiff before he would try to reach the trestle-work. In a moment more he was swept upon the falls and carried away. He was seen to sink, but not to rise again, and was in all probability drowned.

A short time afterward the skiff and two hats were seen from the New Albany ferry-boat, about a mile below the bridge, floating upon the surface of the river, but nothing was seen of poor Smith. As he was an expert swimmer, some hope is entertained that he may have reached Sand Island, but there is little ground for it.

Mr. Smith had a wife and one child, and was a man of some thirty-two or thirty-five years of age. He was from South Carolina, and came to this city from Nashville, where he worked under Shea, in putting up the splendid Fink iron-truss bridge of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which now spans the Cumberland at that point. While there, he one day saved Mr. Shea from a fate similar to that which he himself is supposed to have met on yesterday.

The wife of Smith, hearing what had befallen her husband, flew at once to the bridge, where he had last been seen, and gave way to the most violent demonstrations of grief. Efforts have been made to learn something definite in regard to the unfortunate man, and there will probably be some developments to-day.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

The Dickens to Pay and None of the Wherewith.

A Serious Dilemma.

It is literally true that Louisville has no thoroughfare—not a single one up to the metropolitan standard. Here and there we have a few squares of good cobble-stone pavement and two squares of Nicolson, but nothing more deserving the name of thoroughfare. All of our so-called streets—every one of them—are in the last stages of dilapidation. Scarcely any one of them rises to the dignity of a first-class dirt road through the rural districts. Why is it? That is the question the dear public, the traveling portion especially, are impatient to have answered. We know, partly, why it is. The contracts for street repairs and improvements this year were not acted upon with that expedition which the emergency required, and which the General Council could have adopted. It was far into September before the street work was begun in earnest, and the contractors had accomplished very little ere the frost and other untimely visitations checked their progress. The most potent of these circumstances were the absorption of the fund set apart for meeting the street liabilities, and the withdrawal of the extra force that had been employed upon the public work. Thus the street service was reduced to the verge of absolute suspension, and so it remains. In the central part of the city, which sustains the great bulk of the heavy travel, there is not a street in condition to withstand the redoubled test to which they are subjected in the winter time. It is entirely too late now to think of remedy. For this winter, at least, we are at the mercy of mud-holes and jagged surfaces upon our streets and the wild caprice of the stern old winter King. We may as well persuade ourselves into that humor which shall enable us to endure the evil most philosophically. Next year, we have reason to hope, there will be a great change for the better. The General Council and the Board of Street Commissioners, in anticipation of the augmented needs of the city, are directing their wisdom and energies to meet the crisis at every point. Already they have provided for a vigorous and general inauguration of work upon the streets and sewers just as soon as the season will permit. They made a somewhat dubious start last Thursday night in appropriating about $140,000 for improvements in the two districts, when that sum has been expended in each of the districts the present year; but we are assured that when the occasion comes the appropriation bill will be suitably increased. After all, however, we cannot make the desired progress in our street and other public improvements without help from the General Assembly of the State. This has been thoroughly demonstrated in the past. No set of men are better acquainted with the fact than our State legislators, and we do hope they will, at the ensuing session of the Assembly, give the matter that speedy and enlightened consideration which it so obviously merits. What Louisville wants now, in preference to anything else, is authority to issue improvement bonds, say to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars annually for streets, sidewalks, etc., and three hundred thousand dollars for sewerage. With this much-needed grant of authority our metropolis can and will in a a few years be made the equal of any other on the continent in point of foundation, and will be started on a career of general prosperity and greatness that shall make her the Athens of the Mississippi Valley.

AID FOR SWITZERLAND.

Meeting at Turner Hall Yesterday.

The meeting at Turner Hall yesterday afternoon, held for the purpose of procuring aid for suffering Switzerland, was attended by quite a number of our most respectable Swiss citizens, and a very handsome amount was immediately collected. Prof. W. N. Hailman was unanimously elected as chairman and Mr. J. Reidhaar as secretary to conduct the business of the relief organization.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to collect contributions, consisting of Messrs. L. Ackley, H. Strube, J. Schaublin, Wm. Geisel, J. A. Luethy, L. Streif, J. Ackerman, H. Schaedler, J. Weingartner, Ph. Strohman, F. Betshart, John Finzer, and J. Zubelhardt.

The above named gentlemen will collect in their respective assigned districts, and it is hoped that our citizens will liberally respond to the call of our suffering brethren in our sister republic of Switzerland.

A central committee, consisting of Messrs. W. N. Hailman, J. Reidhaar and V. Buechel, was appointed, to whom the above named committee will deliver all collections—who will immediately transmit them to the federal government of Switzerland for distribution.

The meeting then adjourned.

Alone in His Glory.

Isaac Hanson was the only arrival at the jail for yesterday and last night. He went in on a charge of drunk and disorderly.

THE "HOOSIERS."

A Sunday Afternoon in New Albany.

New Albany, the metropolis of Southern Indiana, is situated on the opposite bank of the Ohio, about two miles below, and within an hour's ride of Louisville; and yet not one-half of the people of our city have ever seen, or know anything of its size, doings or its people. From their river front, they can see its white knobs that rear their heads almost to the clouds, and gaze at them with as much wonder and surmise as did Cæsar when his conquests had brought him through Gaul, and he stood gazing at the white cliffs of Britain that stood, silent and mysterious, far out in the channel.

Thinking that perhaps a sketch of this partly unknown neighbor of ours would be interesting to our readers, we took the Main street cars for Portland yesterday afternoon, crossed on the ferry boat, and landed on the shore of the "Hoosiers" about three o'clock, and immediately made our way up into their town with the full intention of "writin' 'em up," or rather, one of their Sunday afternoons.

We soon found that the task we had undertaken was no easy one, without making something out of nothing is called easy—not that we mean that New Albany, or the "Hoosiers," either, are nothing, but that the town was so still and things so dry that it was a task to find anything to write about. We got up to Main street, however, and found that they had a street railway. It lies on Main street, is a mile and a half long, and the cars, which are similar to ours, run every twelve minutes.

As we progressed one thing especially noticeable on the streets was the absence of drunken men. New Albany is temperate, if nothing else, and compels her drinking saloons to close on the Sabbath, and her people have discountenanced the use of intoxicating drinks to such an extent that bar-room signs are few and far between, and, unlike the pious portion of Louisvillians, the ears of our New Albany friends are not insulted on the Sabbath by the sound of wanton music. The noble organization of Good Templars is prospering in this place, and to their good works in a great part is owing the temperate habits of the place.

At some of the churches divine service was being held, while at others large and well attended Sabbath-schools were in session. When these were dismissed was the only time during the afternoon that the streets presented a lively appearance, and then for a short time they were filled by the returning children, who came from every direction dressed in pretty colors, and tripping along blithely to their homes with their books under their arms, all joyful and happy.

They soon disappeared, however, and the streets were left to the same deserted appearance as before. We wondered what could have become of the people, and we could not help draw the contrast between New Albany to-day and the self same place as we saw it several years ago—we mean the time when Morgan made his famous raid through Indiana and came very near giving New Albany a call. We happened to be there then, and the terror depicted upon the ruddy faces of the Hoosiers at the near appaoach of the dreaded Confederate chief was beyond description. The streets, now so desolate, were then flocked by them, running in every direction, not "seeking whom they might devour," but seeking to be sure that no one devoured them. The hills back of the city that to-day are so silent and deserted, were then blue with soldiers and bristling with bayonets. Their high tops were fortifications and their entrenchments on the hillsides are now the gulleys by which the water passes down and away to the river. Now the Hoosiers are shut up in their houses, enjoying the peaceful Sabbath; then they were watching with terrified look the peaks, expecting the chief to descend upon them and theirs at any moment. But he passed them by, and unto this day they tell of the great raid and why the ragged rebels dared not come to New Albany. "No, no; they knew better than that." (?)

Later in the evening a few emerged from their houses to enjoy a promenade, and in every case we noticed that the ladies predominated. We have heard how over in Indiana, like Massachusetts, there are six women to one man, but we always thought it was an attempt to poke fun at the "Hoosiers;" but, judging from the display in one of their principal cities yesterday, it is so. Where we saw one male we saw three or four females on an average. If it *is* so, then our friends across the river should have all leap years, and let the ladies go a courting.

Going down Main street we met a trio of negroes (who, by the way, seem to be one step higher on the ladder of equality than they are in Kentucky), dressed in the latest trim; and, what made them conspicuous in our eyes, was the manner in which they were bespangled by medals and ribbons. On one side of their vests were Grant and Colfax miniatures and ribbons, while the other side was literally covered by those of their champion, the newly-elected Governor. They sported canes, of course, which they swung and flirted without regard to the safety of passers-by.

All the flag poles and transparencies used in the late political campaign remain in their places and are the only things that now remain to tell of the recent bitter and relentless canvass. The people all seem to have been reconciled to one another and the defeated party to the result; and now why not tear down those memorials of the bitter past and let the wounds it has made be healed.

Many scenes and incidents could be enumerated, but we will reserve them, perhaps for a future time. As the sun sank to rest behind the hills we repaired to the ferry-boat, which was coughing and paddling away in the river toward us. She hove up, we jumped aboard, and returned, deeply impressed with the morality and quiet and serene Sabbath of the Hoosiers.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

Projected Railroad from Louisville to Vincennes.

The subject of a railroad direct from this city to Vincennes, Indiana, is now being agitated along the line of country through which the road would pass, and although the capitalists of Louisville are more vitally interested in the success of the proposed road than the people at any other point, they have not as yet given it their attention. A number of reasons exist which should induce them to give the enterprise material assistance. The road would pass through a section of country now deprived of railroad facilities, and which is not surpassed in its wealth of mineral resources, timber and agricultural products by any other. The trade from this region of country, what there is of it, now goes to Cincinnati, and the proposed road would not only divert it to this city but would develop a large business which now exists only in a latent state. Another important consideration is the fact that it would give us a more direct route to St. Louis, and passengers from that city to this would save the distance from Vincennes to Seymour by changing cars at the former point, to say nothing of the repugnance entertained by the traveling public to forming a more intimate acquaintance with the latter. Louisville is entitled to the trade of this section, by virtue of their relative geographical positions, and by the proper effort on her part could gain it. The fact that the new road would compete to a great extent with the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis road, which now has a monopoly of a great deal of the business which would naturally fall to it—and which we are bound to say is, like all monopolies, oppressive—will no doubt have a great influence in inducing the people along the line of the road to give material aid to the enterprise with more than usual readiness. The importance of the project demands the attention of the capitalists and business men of the city.

Kentucky Election.

We publish in our table this morning the official and reported votes of all the counties in the State but eight. They show the following result:

For Seymour and Blair....111,477
Grant and Colfax....37,095

The remaining counties, Floyd, Henderson, Johnson, Letcher, Magoffin, Perry, Rowan and Wolfe, voted in August last for Governor as follows:

Stevenson....3,989
Baker....2,019

Counties Not Yet Reported.

W. T. Samuels, Esq., the efficient Assistant Secretary of State, informs us that the following counties have not yet sent in their official vote to his office: Floyd, Henderson, Kenton, Letcher, Magoffin, Meade, Mercer, Perry, Pike, Rowan, Robertson and Wolfe.

Circuit Court.

This tribunal commences its November term, of three weeks' duration, at 9 o'clock this morning. It will be a session of more than ordinary interest, as the docket is large and many of the cases involve the most serious charges.

United States Courts.

The United States District and Circuit Courts, Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge, meet on the 19th inst., when the cases of Kennard and Blyew, the Lewis county murderers, will be finally disposed of upon a motion for a rehearing.

A Sanguinary Hoax.

A sensation story was in circulation yesterday, to the effect that a negro had been killed in a fight on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, in the afternoon. It turned out to be a highly-colored hoax.

Disorderly.

David Loveridge was lodged in the First street station-house yesterday for disorderly conduct, but was afterwards released on bail.

Attempted Robbery.

Abe Winstock was arrested yesterday and lodged in the First street station-house charged with attempting to rob Chas. Keifer.

The Eighth District.

Adams' majority in this district over Barnes will not probably vary more than ten or twenty votes from 500.

Charter Convention.

The delegates to the Charter Convention will hold their regular meeting in the Council chamber to-night.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Comparative Vote, 1867 and 1868.

Counties.	1867. Helm (Dem.)	1867. Barnes (Rad.)	1867. Kinkead (3d party)	1868. Stevenson (Dem.)	1868. Baker (Rad.)	1868. Seymour and Blair.	1868. Grant and Colfax.
Adair	550	324	420	696	160	653	261
Allen	526	98	400	753	38	642	271
Anderson	736	109	36	745	58	803	116
Ballard	1130	60	8	1460	65	1345	106
Barren	1354	284	78	1623	117	1485	390
Bath	1026	464	77	1072	332	1025	492
Boone	1411	147	28	1235	150	1503	256
Bourbon	1081	97	50	1329	104	1372	184
Boyd	575	406	16	654	389	513	434
Boyle	707	133	63	863	99	913	154
Bracken	901	220	55	847	129	1210	507
Breathitt	419	218	8	—	—	440	223
Breckin'e	1079	429	136	1445	178	1180	488
Bullitt	524	4	118	821	15	972	45
Butler	499	684	47	470	540	489	563
Caldwell	776	249	38	744	96	823	300
Calloway	1094	106	27	1275	40	1099	89
Campbell	1631	1126	—	2026	1069	1894	1701
Carroll	696	16	12	777	23	984	94
Carter	583	776	7	—	—	560	642
Casey	429	439	126	529	121	461	207
Christian	1060	383	154	1501	318	1516	484
Clark	850	179	145	927	111	1075	227
Clay	288	418	22	487	317	445	681
Clinton	104	175	198	312	118	290	155
Crittenden	587	665	82	625	418	603	533
Cumberl'd	443	173	120	590	44	526	108
Daviess	1618	147	150	2475	60	2418	217
Edmonson	295	178	80	301	44	345	155
Estill	461	648	47	695	680	641	650
Fayette	1607	541	190	1749	358	2007	576
Fleming	1184	387	80	1263	798	1178	861
Floyd	781	209	—	752	127	—	—
Franklin	1370	224	216	1405	188	1390	274
Fulton	650	6	—	840	1	749	6
Gallatin	512	46	14	430	32	570	100
Garrard	643	299	57	982	207	807	384
Grant	798	380	10	954	455	933	573
Graves	1484	444	47	1834	236	1830	446
Grayson	767	312	252	672	101	816	416
Green	592	26	421	604	61	576	147
Greenup	642	708	12	753	774	556	742
Hancock	760	44	57	691	16	719	105
Hardin	1352	205	99	1711	104	1722	200
Harlan	75	128	1	113	452	96	478
Harrison	1331	179	282	1404	193	1518	458
Hart	759	280	756	1298	90	1201	242
Henderson	1098	50	10	1511	36	—	—
Henry	1044	26	383	1736	54	1402	157
Hickman	885	45	2	1047	22	987	41
Hopkins	946	253	9	1130	122	1286	227
Jackson	19	511	14	113	433	111	502
Jefferson	5422	570	887	10803	487	11072	1491
Jessamine	626	127	59	784	149	745	172
Johnson	284	560	6	367	535	—	—
Josh Bell	52	432	15	87	346	93	359
Kenton	2011	876	9	2635	1107	2538	1354
Knox	124	759	88	337	556	332	820
Larue	574	64	404	701	45	757	213
Laurel	199	670	145	382	658	474	714
Lawrence	874	528	7	788	308	633	368
Letcher	227	274	—	286	—	—	—
Lewis	354	982	15	856	806	799	983
Lincoln	745	160	150	1464	23	1043	116
Livingston	619	68	3	802	15	810	76
Logan	1574	148	116	1904	130	1909	326
Lyon	448	104	34	466	49	484	61
Madison	1258	614	112	1306	807	1650	819
Magoffin	322	325	3	322	277	—	—
Marion	1084	73	669	1553	107	1460	206
Marshall	904	117	6	989	76	987	125
Mason	1711	411	127	1856	404	1862	631
McCracken	817	130	34	1323	146	1146	241
McLean	529	23	329	729	56	731	150
Meade	922	18	48	1113	15	1099	50
Mercer	1068	196	133	1415	263	1164	326
Metcalfe	461	119	320	573	49	474	206
Monroe	359	619	13	358	293	431	556
Montgom'y	745	158	109	841	88	872	136
Morgan	745	223	6	879	22	719	201
Muhlenb'g	757	451	20	947	494	864	490
Nelson	1151	12	133	1511	5	1489	16
Nicholas	895	345	26	974	232	993	315
Ohio	853	564	100	1190	234	1208	533
Oldham	620	6	197	920	50	894	53
Owen	1870	72	25	2348	17	2198	82
Owsley	82	698	116	113	526	251	657
Pendleton	1088	544	—	1176	631	1210	750
Perry	153	366	2	187	347	—	—
Pike	650	381	12	599	234	438	219
Powell	156	138	28	257	178	203	134
Pulaski	490	1740	339	944	1153	1200	1571
Robertson	621	90	12	485	89	619	213
Rockcastle	346	568	105	580	384	611	515
Rowan	158	274	2	180	282	—	—
Russell	300	367	97	541	164	423	232
Scott	1291	94	85	1383	42	1503	168
Shelby	1207	32	366	1502	60	1742	89
Simpson	539	36	25	916	17	805	90
Spencer	475	8	96	864	3	741	15
Taylor	388	3	442	600	8	643	44
Todd	697	160	84	1040	69	947	128
Trigg	1021	34	123	1236	42	1199	108
Trimble	710	3	20	884	8	872	33
Union	1341	147	5	1496	56	1558	118
Warren	1211	117	310	1935	50	1811	320
Washing'n	666	223	508	948	273	1037	399
Wayne	553	354	125	597	111	952	412
Webster	832	337	2	844	91	1037	201
Whitley	60	945	59	219	699	281	940
Woodford	787	37	73	898	28	969	71
Wolfe	457	291	1	336	155	—	—
Total	90225	33939	13167	114412	25734		
	47106			25734			
	43119			88678			

Helm's majority....43,119
Stevenson's majority....88,678
Seymour's majority....

The votes of the two counties which were not returned to the office of the Secretary of State in time to be officially counted were as follows:

	Stevenson.	Baker.
Breathitt	463	242
Carter	715	634

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

BREATHITT COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour and Blair....440
Grant and Colfax....223

For Congress.

Adams....456
Barnes....220

OWSLEY COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour and Blair....251
Grant and Colfax....657

For Congress.

Adams....296
Parnes....610

CARTER COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour and Blair....560
Grant and Colfax....642

For Congress.

Rice....582
Zeigler....698

JACKSON COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Seymour and Blair....111
Grant and Colfax....502

For Congress.

Adams....146
Barnes....476

The Presidency.

The following will be found to approximate very closely to the official result:

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

States.	Electors.	Pop. Maj.	States	Electors.	Pop. Maj.
Maine	7	27,721	N. Carolina	9	8,000
N. Hampshire	5	7,000	S. Carolina	6	9,900
Massachusetts	12	76,442	Minnesota	4	5,000
Rhode Island	4	6,455	†Florida	3	
Connecticut	6	3,041	*Arkansas	5	
Vermont	5	32,500	Alabama	8	4,000
Pennsylvania	26	28,898			
West Virginia	5	8,000	27 States	214	
Ohio	21	36,000			
Indiana	13	10,000	FOR SEYMOUR.		
Illinois	16	59,500	New York	33	9,224
Michigan	8	31,000	New Jersey	7	2,638
Wisconsin	8	15,500	Delaware	3	2,500
Iowa	8	53,000	Maryland	7	31,409
Nebraska	3	4,000	Oregon	3	200
Tennessee	10	30,000	Kentucky	11	76,000
*California	5	500	Georgia	9	40,000
Nevada	3	1,000	Louisiana	7	55,190
Missouri	11	21,828			
Kansas	3	18,030	7 States	80	

*Probably. †By Legislature.

States disfranchised and not voting—Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

CITY FEATURES.

Excelsior Clothes Washer.

Captain Charlie Junot, agent for this great labor-saving machine, has changed his place of sale to No. 143 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side.

☞ The real estate agents of the city are requested to meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Gresham & Essington's office, No. 74 Main street. Business of great importance will be brought before the Board.

The Council Chamber.

Ex-policeman Thos. J. McManon has succeeded Mr. J. H. Wilson in the proprietorship of the Council Chamber, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green. He will conduct the house upon the same high-toned principles that have given it so enviable a reputation heretofore.

Worthy Dry Goods House.

We take pleasure in recommending to the citizens of Louisville the well known and popular dry goods house of Kinsella & Haydon, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Their store is deservedly popular among the ladies. They have established a first-class trade in this city by their remarkably close application to business. Their stock of foreign and domestic dry goods is large and attractive. Their strict system of business is admirable and worthy of public attention. They receive daily from New York new goods, all of which they offer to the public at the lowest market price. They use their utmost endeavors to please all their patrons. Although young in business, they have now a very extensive and well merited patronage, which we hope will constantly increase with the popular dry goods house of Kinsella & Haydon.

American Silver in Canada.

A Montreal banker has got up an original scheme for ridding Canada of the American silver, which is regarded as a nuisance there. He proposes to buy up and export two millions of it, if the merchants and shopkeepers of Canada will each contribute one dollar per week for forty weeks toward the expense. American silver is at a discount of four per cent. at the banks in Canada, and though there have been several attempts to get it taken at par with the traders at a discount, the competition of trade makes it pass with the traders at nearly par, so that the shopkeepers lose the four per cent. The proposition is to buy it up at 2½ per cent. discount to the amount of $50,000 per week, and export it, the conditions of the subscription being that $50,000 per week shall be shipped out of the country for forty weeks, the public each week to be furnished with the receipts of the bank and express company through which the shipments are to be made. The case is presented to the shop-keepers, who receive, say $400 per week in American silver, on which they lose now nearly four per cent., as follows: The loss on this $400 is now $16 per week. If the Montreal banker begins to buy up $50,000 per week at 2½ discount, it will soon appreciate the silver to that discount, and the value of the silver to the shopkeeper will thus be a saving of $6 per week. It is held by the advocates of the scheme that the rate of discount would continue to decrease as the exporting went on, until the surplus was altogether removed. The balance remaining would then be only a convenience, and not a nuisance, as at present.—[Shipping List.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	AMERICA	3 P. M.
Madison	J. L. GRAHAM	1 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	CHARMER	10 A. M.
Evansville	BELLE VERNON	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—November 15.

United States, Cincinnati. Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.
Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Kate Robinson, Tenn. riv.
Hope, Pittsburg. Cora S., Cincinnati.
Camelia, Pittsburg. D. M. Sechler, Pittsburg.
Clifton, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES—November 15.

United States, Cincinnati. Alice Dean, New Orleans.
Kate Robinson, Cincinnati. Cora S., Arkansas river.
Camelia, Nashville. Clifton, Memphis.
Tennessee, Memphis.

BOATS IN PORT.

St. Francis, city wharf. Richmond, Portland.
Morning Star, Portland. Indiana, Portland.
Falls City, city wharf. Louisville, Portland.
Pink Varble, Portland. D. M. Sechler, city wharf.
Hope, city wharf. Mary Houston, city wharf.
John Lumsden, city wharf. LeClaire, city wharf.
Gen. Buell, city wharf.

THE RIVER fell 3 inches yesterday, but at dark last evening was about stationary, with 5 feet 3 inches water in the canal, 3 feet 3 inches water in the chute, and 2 feet 3 inches water on the rocks. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant. More than the usual amount of business, for Sunday, was transacted on the wharf yesterday.

The Palestine, Capt. Dollis, is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

The D. M. Sechler is announced to leave the city wharf at 10 P. M. to-day for Cairo.

The Belle Vernon will leave the city wharf at 10 A. M. to-day for Evansville.

The Charmer, from Evansville to Cincinnati, will pass up to-day.

The Hope arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with a barge load of grindstones for this port. She will return to Pittsburg to-day.

The Camelia, from Pittsburg to Nashville, discharged a large lot of freight here and passed down over the falls.

The towboat Alps came down from Madison yesterday and left for Pittsburg with a tow of empty barges.

The Kate Robinson, from Tennessee river to Cincinnati, discharged here yesterday 56 bales of cotton and a lot of peanuts and tobacco. She had on board a large catamount, which was captured in Alabama, and consigned to Messrs. Addy, Hull & Co., of Cincinnati.

The Cora S., from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, arrived yesterday with a good trip. She added here three thousand fire brick, one hundred barrels of cement, one hundred barrels of potatoes and a lot of agricultural implements. In leaving the wharf she performed a feat seldom attempted by steamers, viz: backed around and entered the canal. Boats generally go up to the island before turning, as the channel at the landing is very narrow, and there is great danger of getting on the rocks in attempting the feat successfully performed by the Cora S.

The John Lumsden, Captain Davis's new boat for the Cumberland river trade, launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. Stewart & Barmone, was towed over to the city wharf to be completed. She is a neat, staunch craft, 164 feet in length, 30 feet in width, and a depth of hold of 5½ feet. The machinery will be built by Billings, Wayman & Co., and the cabin by Hipple & Co.

The St. Francis, Capt. Bowman's new boat, just finished at the wharf, will leave for her destination—the St. Francis river—on Wednesday.

Capt. Bowman, the owner of the Mollie Hambleton, recently sunk near the mouth of St. Francis river, who is at present in the city, received a telegram Saturday night stating that the Mollie Hambleton had been raised by the Underwriters, and was on her way to Cairo to go on the docks.

The Fawn, a sidewheel steamer, a little larger than a good-sized yawl, passed down over the falls yesterday. No one seemed to know from whence she came or where she was bound. The captain did not think it necessary to employ a falls pilot, preferring to take the risk to paying the necessary fee.

The Arkansas is receding, with three feet in the channel from Little Rock out, and twenty inches above there. White river remains unchanged.

Captain A. Overton, of Omaha, has been engaged in wrecking the steamer Lilly, which was lost near White Cloud, and will finish up this week, after which he will go up North to wreck the steamer Helena, which was also lost a few days ago, a little below Sioux City.

River Telegrams.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15.—Weather cloudy and quite warm with indications of rain.

The river is rising slowly.

Arrived—Mississippi, from New Orleans.

Departed—Stonewall, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, Nov. 15.—Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Minneola, Cincinnati to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Milbrey, Cincinnati to Memphis, 11 P. M.; City of Cairo, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Dexter, Louisville to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Forsythe, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 P. M.

River rose 4 inches. Weather clear.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The river commenced rising last night, and up to six o'clock this afternoon had swollen fifteen inches, with thirteen feet six inches in the channel.

Arrived—Havana, from Nashville.

Departed—America, for St. Louis.

Weather clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Arrived—Marble City, from Memphis; Lucy Bertram, from Keokuk; Mollie Able and T. L. McGill from New Orleans. Departed—Kellogg and barges, for New Orleans; Shreve, for Vicksburg.

River still falling. Weather clear and pleasant. It is rumored that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will immediately build two or more large freight steamers to ply between Cairo and New Orleans and carry all the freight of that road at lower rates than generally prevails.

From Our Exchanges.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says:

As anticipated, the river was falling rapidly yesterday. It fell about two feet. The pilots will enjoy 9 feet at Hat Island, but a very limited space of time. Hence to Keokuk, there is a fair stage of water. The Illinois offers to the Peoria packets 6½ feet water, but from Naples down, there is much more. The lower Missouri is pretty well up, but not so far up as Kansas City. Hoover & Vaughn of that city, advise the Miami Packet Company as follows yesterday: "Three feet to St. Joseph; 3½ feet to Lexington." Above Sioux City, there is 24 inches water with the stick, and below, 36 inches. Rising again slightly at Dubuque. The Ohio is falling rapidly.

Business on the wharf can hardly be called brisk. The steamers employed are busy enough, but their number is limited. The Northern Line Packet Davenport leaves to-day, and will go through to Davenport. It is learned there is sufficient water for her to pass over the lower rapids.

MISCELLANEOUS—Between the Belle Lee and Gov. Allen, Robert E. Lee, &c., it appears that matters in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade were about to become mixed and exciting. We are credibly informed that in this connection, Captains Tom. Leathers and John W. Cannon had a personal encounter in New Orleans, on or about the 4th instant. Nobody hurt. And then there is the statement that the Belle Lee enters the trade in opposition, and that her owners have instituted suit for violation of contract. A party from Sioux City was negotiating yesterday for the R. P. Converse. If that party fails to purchase, the Converse will run between Hale's Point and Memphis. The famous Northern Line towboat Little Giant has gone up the Mississippi over the upper rapids.

The Carondelet marine ways continue to put through the repairs of a good many steamers, their capacity being great and their management intelligent and vigorous. The W. R. Arthur will be slid into the river about Tuesday, with new deck frame and new main deck entire. The language of our informant is that she will be the most complete freight and passenger steamer afloat. She has been about five weeks on the ways. The J. H. Johnson is being overhauled from stem to stern, and will be let into the water as good as new, probably on Monday. All the old floors come out, to be replaced with new ones clear through. The Johnson will be lighter and faster than before. The W. J. Lewis went down to the ways on Thursday, and goes on for thorough repairs.

The Dubuque Herald says:

The season of navigation is rapidly drawing to a close, more from the want of business than from the advent of winter.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Saturday says:

The present rise in the Allegheny has produced quite a movement among our coalboatmen. Activity was the order of the day. The amount to go forward is not large, as follows: Cincinnati, 805,000 bushels; Louisville, 270,000 bushels; New Orleans, 100,000 bushels. Total, 1,175,000 bushels. If the river keeps up other boats will get ready.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges and Flats.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	9	90,000
Star	9	90,000
Lion	10	100,000
Niagara	7	75,000
Tigress No. 2	11	120,000
Whale	10	100,000
Leader	6	65,000
Tiger	6	65,000
Hornet	10	100,000
	78	805,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Sam Roberts	9	90,000
Keystone	8	80,000
Collier	10	100,000
Total	27	270,000

NEW ORLEANS.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
A. J. Baker	3 boats 2 barges.	100,000

The Mobile Register of Friday says:

Considerable freight has been coming up from the lower bay on lighters—the Effort bringing the most—some four or five hundred bales of hay from the Hulburt, and a lot of iron from the Fawcett, being a part, nearly all of which was shipped on the Virginia and Conley.

And speaking of lighters, a sad calamity occurred to one of them, and the schooner Garnock, belonging to our townsman, Thomas Templeton, which, while riding out the norther of last Tuesday night, at anchor near Little Point Clear, went down in deep water, and of the five persons on board, drowned three of them—vessel and cargo; the latter, iron, nails and coal, from the ship Tonawanda, total loss. The names of the unfortunate men drowned we were unable to learn; surviving two picked up by the pilotboat Glide and brought to the city. The foundered lighter was comparatively new, built not long since by Mr. T., we believe, at Fowl river, and was considered a good vessel of her class.

Inland Transportation.

"The subject of reliable and cheap transportation lies at the root of all our mercantile and commercial, as well as manufacturing prosperity. The profits of agriculture, nationally considered, are dependent upon low rates of transportation. No subject, therefore, is so important or interesting." So says the Boston Post, and we cordially indorse the sentiment. The business of transportation between the East and the West, has wealth for all sections equally in its train, and it is not surprising, therefore, that vigorous efforts are making by competing routes to secure the best share. Within the last few years, the railroads have secured a large proportion of the traffic, but the high rates charged are calculated to bring water routes into the same prominence which they originally enjoyed. Moreover, the trunk railways, while they have been supported in their incipiency by through freight and travel, have built up and developed intermediate points which are wholly dependent upon them, until their way business has come, in some instances, if not most, to be more remunerative than the through traffic. And hence, attention is again directed to the Mississippi river, as the principal avenue for agricultural staples. With the erection of suitable warehouses and elevators, and the establishment of the barge system, and cheaper freights, it would seem that the transportation of grain down that great thoroughfare is destined to assume large proportions. But, with the wonderful growth of the West in population and resources, there will still be plenty of business by way of the lakes and by land carriage.

It is characteristic of our people in their mighty march across the continent, that they carry with them whatever science and art have wrought in aid of man. The most potent invention of modern times—the railway—which has been supposed possible only in rich and well-settled communities, and to follow instead of preceding the progress of civilization, is in this country in the van, and is already laid far beyond our most populous Western settlements. The railway has probably given a commercial value to three-quarters of all the products raised in our newer States. It is the principal condition of growing value, and of developing the resources of the interior of the continent, whose lack of agricultural lands is fully compensated by the abundance and value of its mineral wealth. After developing the resources it necessarily calls into requisition other agencies for transportation. If the trade which is now only beginning to find its way down the Mississippi, to take ship at New Orleans, shall grow into vast proportions, which is not unlikely, there is no reason why New York should not reap substantial advantages from the change. Ours is the leading port of the continent, and here greater facilities for shipment are afforded than at any other port. This has been the chief means of our commercial growth in the past, as it is likely to be in the future.—[N. Y. Shipping List.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., is to "try his literary pinions in the Gentleman's Magazine."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1868.

It is a matter eminently worthy of remark, that while other commercial centers have recently been financially embarrassed to an extent not known for years past, Louisville has been comparatively easy in her monetary affairs. That order should reign in Louisville while confusion prevails in other money markets cannot be attributed to accident. On the contrary the fortunate position of affairs is known to be the result of a fixed policy on the part of those who fortunately control the banking institutions of Louisville. It is not to be denied that the stringency which has prevailed in New York and other markets for several weeks has had the effect to tighten the money markets of the country, and it is this wide-spread influence of the bull and bear tournaments of New York that excites distrust and creates everywhere the gravest apprehensions. It is well understood that in times of panic that legitimate business suffers, while stock gamblers, note-shavers, and men who live upon the calamities of others find it their harvest time. They watch their opportunities, calculate their chances, study well the necessities of trade, and by locking up greenbacks and resorting to combinations they are able to seriously disturb values, advance the rates of interest, and create wide-spread disaster. It is possible that ultimate good may grow out of such unmitigated evils. The whole nation is being aroused to the importance of finding a remedy. The specie-payment theorists urge, says the New York Herald—

that this state of things would be remedied by resumption, and, strange to say, they advocate a contraction of the currency in order to force specie payments and to bring a remedy. They go upon the principle of the homœopathist doctors, that like cures like. To cure a stringency in the money market, which arises from a want of currency, they urge contraction or a still more restricted currency. If a few speculators in New York can tie up the currency while there is a comparatively liberal amount in circulation throughout the country, what could they do if there were one or two hundred millions less?

Is it not monstrous that the manipulation of a few millions of currency now by speculators at home, or the drain of a few millions of gold by foreigners in specie-paying times, should disturb trade and values amounting to thousands of millions in this mighty empire? Such a state of things is unnatural, a monstrous anomaly, and ought not to exist.

What, then, is the remedy? How shall this country, which is new, original and differently situated in many respects to the countries of the Old World, emancipate itself from their financial dogmas and evils? Shall we not leave the beaten track of the past, which has involved Europe in pauperism and stupendous standing debts, and create a monetary system adapted to our own circumstances and institutions? This is the great problem of the day for the statesmen of America to solve. Upon its solution will depend in a great measure the future progress of the country, and whether our enormous national debt shall be a perpetual burden or not. The first thing necessary is to have a sufficient currency, for that is the life-blood of trade. To determine what the amount should be we must not go to England or any other country for an example. With our vast area of territory, widespread industry, variety of interests, large population and intense activity we require a circulating medium far greater than that of any other nation. Nor can we take the currency, including all the bank notes and specie before the war, as a basis for our circulation now. The capitalization of the enormous amount of wealth in the national debt; the greatly increased demands of the Treasury upon the people; the wonderful progress of the country and the increase of population require a much larger circulating medium. This want will increase, too, from year to year. How, then, are we to determine what the amount of currency should be now or hereafter? Let the laws of trade decide that. They will be infallible. We should have a currency that would expand or contract itself according to the wants of trade in every section of the republic. To do this the currency should be made convertible at the will of the holder into interest-bearing Government securities, and these securities again to be convertible at will into currency. The national debt should be made uniform in one consolidated stock, bearing interest at a cent a day, or three dollars and sixty-five cents a year. It would be thus easily convertible and the interest readily calculated. Whenever there might be a redundant money market and the interest of money below that of governments, people would convert their currency into stocks, and whenever there might be a stringent money market and people wanted currency they would reconvert their stocks into legal tenders. Thus there could never be long either a redundancy or stringency. The wants of trade would regulate the volume of currency. A portion of the national debt, or even all of it, could be utilized in this way without inconvenience. In fact, the debt might be made useful instead of being a burden. All this could be done easily enough through the Treasury, Sub-Treasuries or Treasury agencies, and the currency would be universally and equally distributed according to the wants of trade. At all events let us have a monetary system independent of other countries and adapted to our own peculiar circumstances and institutions.

The rates of Eastern Exchange have advanced during the week and close to-day at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. The New York gold market opened to-day at 134¾ and closed at 3 P. M. at 134¾. The offerings in this market continue light and prices fluctuate in sympathy with New York quotations.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	134¼	134¾
Silver dollars	134¼	
Silver ½s and ¼s	125	
Silver dimes and half dimes	123	

The following is a tabular statement of the fluctuation of gold for the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1868:

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Clos'g.
November 9	134¾	134¾	134⅛	134⅞
" 10	135⅛	135⅛	134⅜	134⅜
" 11	133⅞	134⅛	133⅞	134⅛
" 12	134⅜	134⅜	133⅜	133⅝
" 13	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅝
" 14	134⅜	134⅞	134⅜	134⅞

RECAPITULATION.

Opened Monday....134¾
Highest Tuesday....135⅛
Lowest Friday....133⅜
Closed Saturday....134⅞

The New York bond market opened steady today, and an advance was established on all descriptions.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the New York market at 2:20 P. M. for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	⅛	..
" " 1862	108⅝	108⅝	109	⅜	..
" " 1864	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞	⅛	..
" " 1865	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	⅛	..
" new 1865	119⅝	109⅞	109⅞	⅛	..
" " 1867	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	⅛	..
" " 1868	110	109⅞	110	⅛	..
10-40s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	⅛	..

The market here was firm to-day, owing to the advance in New York, but transactions were unimportant.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	112⅝	113⅞
Five-twenties 1862	108¼	109
Five-twenties 1864	106	106⅞
Five-twenties 1865	106	106⅞
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109	109⅞
Five-twenties 1867	109	109⅞
Five-twenties 1868	109¼	110
Ten-forties	104	104⅞
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102⅞

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Owing to the scarcity of currency the market has been somewhat depressed during the week, and transactions have been of limited magnitude. Some changes have occurred, which are made in the following quotations, prepared by Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co.:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113 @114
National bank, second	96 @ 98
National bank, Planters'	98 @ 94
National bank, city	99 @100
Bank of Kentucky	94½@ 95½
Bank of Louisville	99 @100
Merchants' bank	122 @123
Commercial bank	84 @ 85
Northern bank	111 @112
Citizens' bank	111 @112
People's bank	103 @104
Mechanics' bank	101 @102
Western Financial Corporation bank	66½@ 67½
Falls City Tobacco bank	96 @ 97
Masonic bank (new)	101 @102
Masonic bank (old)	80 @ 82
Security bank	103 @104
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	109 @110
Western Ins. Co. bank	118 @120
German Ins. Co. bank	160 @161
Gas Co. stock	150 @151
L. & F. R. R., (preferred)	98 @100
L. & F. R. R., (common)	66½@ 67
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	43 @ 44
L. & N. R. R.	64 @ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76½@77½
City for bounty	78½@79½
City for school purposes	79½@80½
City for Jeffersonville railroad	78 @79
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (M. S.)	79½@80½
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (L. E.)	78½@79
City for wharf (old)	81 @82
City for wharf (new)	79 @80
City for Waterworks (old)	77 @78
City for Waterworks (new)	79 @80
Waterworks bond	80 @81
Canal bond (first issue)	85½@86½
Canal bond (second issue)	82½@83½
Canal bond (third issue)	78 @79
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @78½
Kentucky State bond (old)	98½@99½
Kentucky State bond (new)	93 @94
Central Passenger railway bond	55 @57
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	54 @55
City Passenger railway bond	40 @45
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	93 @94
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	80 @81
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. brch)	85½@86½
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. S.)	99 @100
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. E. bh)	91 @92
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch)	94 @95
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'ted mortg)	90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	85

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following is an exhibit of the market for the past three days, as given by telegraph quotations at 3 P. M. each day:

	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
New York Central	117¾	114½	119¾
Erie	37¾	35½	41½
Reading	96½	95¾	98½
Michigan Southern	81½	81½	83½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	83	81½	84½
Chicago & Northwest'n	81½	81	84½
Do. preferred	82½	81½	85
Rock Island	101½	101½	104½
Fort Wayne	106½	106	107½
West. U. T. Company	35	35½	36½
Adams Express Co	47	46½	46
American Express Co	42	41	42
Merchants' Express Co	19¾	19¾	19¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	27¾	27	28¾

COMMERCIAL.

The outlook continues favorable for a large and remunerative winter's trade. In dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, drugs, hardware, etc., merchants report favorably. Buyers who were in the market early in the season are sending their orders. Collections have been fully up to expectations. A large per cent. of cash payments is a feature of the trade in all departments, and dealers generally are confident and hopeful. In groceries jobbers report a good degree of activity, and prices are well maintained.

The provision market, without being large, has been fairly active during the week, and considering the near approach of the packing season, and the fact that new meat is already offered for sale, prices have been fairly maintained, though some concessions have been made. New mess pork, city packed, has been sold during the week at $25 per bbl. In flour and grain, there has been only a limited demand. Flour is a shade firmer under advices from other markets. Wheat continues quiet with light receipts. Old corn has declined; in other respects the week closes with slight and unimportant changes.

Whisky has been in good demand, and receipts have barely been equal to the wants of the market; the market closes lower than it has ruled during the week, and sales of raw were made to-day at $1 per gallon.

PORK PACKING.—The season's operations have been commenced during the past week by Messrs. Fred. Leib, Hamilton Bros., and Owsley & Co. The killing aggregates, so far, about 4,000 head. Mr. Leib killed to-day 822 hogs, and has 600 left over in pens. Sales to-day of 291 head reported at 7 to 7½c gross. We have information direct from Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard and Madison counties. The stock of hogs is reported fair and the quality fine. Farmers and feeders are holding at 7c and are pleased with present prices.

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALE AND BEER—Prices are steady, and the market is well supplied. Dealers are selling Wheeling and Madison ale at $14 per bbl, and $7 per half bbl; Madison ale, in bottles, $1 25 per doz, with discounts to the trade. Lager beer is held at $12 to $13 per bbl.

APPLES—Are in fair request and stocks ample to meet the demand, though not large. Jennettings are selling at from $2 50 to $4 per bbl for common to prime, and Northern range from $4 to $5 per bbl, according to quality.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Has been in fair demand during the week, and prices are weaker. Sales 200 pcs 2-lb bagging, on p t; 75 do at 21½c; 18 do 22c. We quote Ky. 2-lb bagging at 20 to 22c, light-weight Kentucky at 15 to 16c. Flax bagging at 21½ to 22½c, according to brand. Machine rope at 8½ to 9½c. Hand rope at 8 to 8½c.

BATTING—Is quotably unchanged, and dealers report a fair demand. We quote Cannelton at 30 to 31c; Maysville tissue at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 30c; No. 2 batting we quote at 25 to 27c per lb.

BUTTER—The market during the week has undergone but slight quotable change and receipts are only moderate. Prices for country range from 25 to 30c according to quality, and tub butter is selling at 35 to 40c for Indiana, Michigan, and Western Reserve, and 45c for New York.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices have declined during the week; Pennsylvania, in cotton sacks, is held at 6½c, and dealers are selling in barrels at $10, and half-barrels at $5 50@6 00.

BEANS—Are in fair supply at $3@3 25 per bushel on arrival and $3 50@4 00 per bush from store. We note sales to-day of 75 bushels at $3 50.

BEESWAX—The market is steady and receipts find ready sale at 33 to 35c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is in good demand and finds quick sale at from $80 to $150 per ton on arrival.

BROOMS—We note liberal receipts during the week and prices are steady. We quote common at $2 25 to $2 50. Fancy brooms range from $3 to $4 per dozen.

BARK CHESTNUTS—Sales of considerable quantities have been made during the week at $3 50 to $4 per bushel.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and stocks are ample. We quote standard brands at 19 to 21c for No. 500, 17 to 19c for No. 600, and 15 to 17c for No. 700.

COAL—Stocks during the week have been increased by fresh arrivals from Pittsburg, but prices are unchanged. Dealers continue to sell at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg. Pomeroy $4, and cannel coal at $5. Pittsburg afloat is held at 12c, and fresh arrivals are expected in a few days.

CORNMEAL—The decline in corn has produced a corresponding decline the priceof meal; and bolted is selling at 85 to 90c per bushel, loose.

CHEESE—Receipts and stocks are large, and the demand is seasonably active. We quote prime qualities Factory at 18 to 19c; Western reserve 17@18c; English dairy 17½ to 18½c; pineapple and nutmeg at 25 to 26c.

CANDLES—Stocks have accumulated in manufacturers' hands, and prices have declined. We quote star candles, full weight, at 22½ to 23½c; 13-oz at 18½ to 19½c; 12-oz at 17 to 18c. Tallow candles 14@15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLE WICK—We quote the market steady at 45 to 47c.

COFFEE—The market is steady with an active jobbing demand. We quote sales to-day of 100 bags common to fair at 18 to 25c, and 150 bags at quotations. We quote Rio, common to strictly choice, at 18 to 25½c; Laguayra 25½ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note in prices, and coopers report a fair demand:

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels	$2 40
Wood hoop (16 hoop) High Wine bbls	1 80
Oil barrels	2 00
Pork barrels	1 30
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	[illegible]
Bacon hhds	2 25
Queensware tierces	85
Flour barrels	[illegible]
Half Whisky barrels, iron hoop	1 50
" " wood hoop	1 20
Ten gallon Whisky kegs	1 00
Five gallon Whisky kegs	90
Barrel poles, per M	$12 00
Hogshead poles, per M	24 to 30 00
Barrel staves, per M	18 00
Hogshead staves, per M	25 00

CORDAGE—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote Manilla at 23 to 24c; cotton rope 40 to 45c, Jute at 15 to 17c, and hemp cordage ranges from 16 to 18c.

CANNED GOODS—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We continue to quote Fresh Peaches, 2 pound cans, $3 50 to $4 25; Blackberries, $3; Strawberries, $4; Pine Apples, $4 75 to $5. Assorted fruits $4 per doz; Oysters, 1 lb cans, $1 60 to $1 75; 2 lb cans $2 75 to $2 85; Sardines, quarter boxes, 19½ to 20c; half boxes 33 to 34c.

DRIED FRUIT—Receipts continue seasonably liberal, and the demand is fair and prices steady. We quote apples, on arrival, from 6½ to 7½c, according to quality. Peaches are quiet and steady at 8 to 8½c for quarters, 11 to 12c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

DRUGS—Prices generally are unchanged. We notice, however, a considerable advance in opium and morphine. Quinine is lower and business active. We quote:

Alum, lb	$ 5½ to 6½
Calomel, lb	1 10 to 1 15
Camphor, lb	1 25 to 1 30
Cochineal, lb	[illegible]
Chloroform, lb	1 75 to 2 00
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½ to 3
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½ to [illegible]
Cream Tartar, pure, lb	48 to 50
Gum Opium, lb	14 00
Indigo, lb	1 50 to 1 60
Licorice, calab, lb	45 to 50
Magnesia, 2 oz. lb	48 to 50
Morphine, P. & W., oz	10 00
Madder, lb	21 to 23
Oil, castor, No. 1, gal	2 75 to 3 00
Oil, sweet, gal	1 85 to 1 90
Oil, olive, gal	2 50 to 3 00
Oil, sperm, gal	2 85 to 3 00
Oil, tanners', gal	1 20 to 1 25
Oil, bergamot, lb	7 50 to 9 50
Oil, Cassia, lb	4 25 to 4 50
Oil, lemon, lb	4 75 to 5 50
Quinine, p. & W. oz	2 35 to 2 40
Rosin, bbl	4 75 to 6 50
Soap, castile, Fr	22
Soda, bicarb. Newcastle, casks, lb	8 to 8½
Soda, bicarb. American, casks, lb	7 to 7½
Soda, sal., lb	5 to 5½
Soda, ash, lb	5½ to 6
Salt, epsom, lb	5½ to 6
Snuff, mac., lb	80 to 85
Snuff, Garrett's, packs, gross	16 50
Snuff, Garrett's, bottles, doz	4 25 to 4 50
Sulphur, flors, lb	7½ to 8
Sulphur, roll, lb	7½ to 8
Saltpeter, comml, lb	8½ to 10
Saltpeter, pure, lb	18 to 20
Turpentine, bbls, gal	55
Turpentine, cans, gal	65
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4½
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 to 5½

DRY GOODS—Trade in this department has been seasonably active during the past week, and prices are somewhat irregular, dealers quoting a wide range of prices:

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.		CAMBRICS.	
Appleton A	15	Portland	10
Great Western	15	Victoria	10
Anchor	15	Washington	11½a12½
Penn Mills	15	Manville	11½a12½
Laurel Hill	15	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Macon	14½a15	English	13½a14½
Tallahassee	15	S S & Sons	14½
Osnabergs 7-8	20	PRINTS.	
do 4-4	25	Allens	12½
Pepperell E fine	15	American	12½
do R	14	Amoskeag	12
do O	13	Arnolds	11½
do N	12½	Cochecho	13½
BLEACHED		Dunnells	13½
Blackstone	16	Dunnells A	13
Hope	14½a15	Hamilton	12½
Langdon 36 in	15a16	Lo'on Mourn'g	12a 12½
do 33 in	14	Lancaster	12½
Lonsdale	17	Merrimac D	13
Wamsutta	22½	do W	15
New York Mills	27½	Pacific	12½
Pepperell, 6-4	35	Richmonds	12½
do 7-4	40	Sp'gue's Fr'cks	13
do 9-4	47½	Sp'gue's Fancy	12½
do 10-4	57½	Victory	10½
do 11-4	—	Wamsutta	9
TICKINGS.		Bedford	8a9
Conestoga mdl	25	CORSET JEANS.	
do extra	30	Bates	12a13
Everett	27½	Amoskeag	15a17
STRIPES.		do Satten	18
Amoskeag	23	Pepperell	15
Albany	22	SPOOL COTTON.	
American	14	Clark's 6-cord	$1 10
BROWN DRILLS.		do enameled	90
Pepperell	18	J & P Coats'	1 10
Stark	18½	Stafford Bros	80
Winthrop	15	Williamantic 6 cd	1 00
DENIMS.		do enameled	65
Ogden A Brown	20	Brooks	1 00
Albany blue	15	Green & Daniels	65
Amoskeag	28½	Orr & McNaught	1 00
GINGHAMS.		Stewart's	65
Glasgow	17a22	WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Hartford	17	Common colors	70
Lancaster	19a20	High Colors No. 58	75
Scotch	28a32½	CANTON FLANNEL.	
PRINTED DELAINES.		Hamilton, brown	25
Armures	20a21	Naumkeag	22½
Hamilton	20a21	JEANS.	
Pacific Manuf'g	20a21	Kentucky	50@80
		Eastern	25@85

EGGS—Are scarce and firm, with a good demand at 25c to 27c per dozen in bbl lots.

FLAXSEED—Has a downward tendency. We quote at $1 95 to $2 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are dull and declining—buyers are generally out of the market. We quote at 65 to 70c for prime mixed, and inferior feathers are dull and nominal.

FURS—Are arriving freely for November, but the quality is inferior. We quote as follows: Prime racoon skins 30 to 40c; mink $2 to $2 50; quality is inferior. We quote prime as follows: opossum 5c; gray fox 30 to 40c; wild cat 30 to 40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to $2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 55c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet, with a light demand. We quote new figs at 25 to 75c per lb; layer raisins at $4 50 to 4 75; lemons $5 50 to 6 50 per box, and oranges at $6 to 8 00 per bbl.

FISH—Are in good supply and prices are steady. We quote prime qualities No. 1 medium per bbl at $20 50 to $21 50; No. 2 at $17 00 to $18 00; No. 3 at $14 00 to $14 50; No. 2 large at $17 50 to $18 50; No. 3 large at $15 to $15 50; No. 1 kitts, $2 40 to $2 60; No. 2, $2 10 to $2 25; No. 3, $1 90 to $2 10. White Fish, $7 50 to $8 00 per half barrel. Codfish, 8 to 8½c for large and 6¼ to 6¾c for small Salmon $28 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market is quotably unchanged and quiet. The feeling influenced by telegraphic advices is a shade stronger, and the outlook is regarded more favorable for holders. Sales to-day embrace 1,650 bbls within the range of our quotations. We quote fine at $5 to 5 50, superfine at $5 20 to 6 00; extra at $6 50 to $7; extra family at $7 50 to 8; No. 1 at $8 75 to $9 75; fancy at $9 75 to $11. Rye flour at $7 75 to $8 00.

FIRE BRICK—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling at $3 per 100.

GINSENG—Is in good demand at 85c to 88c on arrival.

GUNNY BAGS—We note sales during the week of 100 bales at 21c. Prices are higher, and we quote at 21½c in bales and 22½ for resewed in lots.

GRAIN BAGS—Are steady. We quote Penn Mills, 2-bushel, at 47 to 50c; 2½-bushel at 55 to 58c, and 3-bushel at 63 to 65c.

GRAIN—Transactions have been on a larger scale during the week than for some time past, particularly in wheat, of which some transactions of importance have been reported. Old corn has declined. Oats and new corn are steady. Rye, barley and malt are steady. Sales to-day reported embrace 300 bushels wheat at $1 90 for red, 800 bushels new shelled corn at 60c, 300 bushels oats at 55c, 150 bushels rye to dealers at $1 25, and 500 bushels malt, prime fall, at $2 75. We quote wheat $1 65a1 85 for red and white on arrival. Corn, new, 50c per bu., and 65c on arrival, 60c from store; old at 85 to 90c shelled, in bulk and in the ear. Rye $1 35 from store, and $1 15 to 1 20 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 2 00 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring; no fall barley in market. Malt is steady at $2 25 to 2 40 for spring, and $2 75 to 3 00 for fall.

HOPS—The market is dull and inactive and prices are unchanged. We quote from 25 to 31c for Wisconsin and New York, and 20c per pound for inferior.

HIDES—Receipts during the week have been unusually large for the season and prices are a shade weaker. We quote green at 9c to 10c; green salted 10½ to 11c; dry salted, 19c to 20c; dry flint, 20c to 21c.

HAY—Receipts are about equal to the local demand and prices range at $14 50 to $16 50 for fair to prime timothy on the wharf, and from $17 @18 from store. We note sales to-day of 40 bales red top at $14.

HOMINY—Prices are unchanged and a liberal demand is reported. We quote at $6 25 to $6 75 per bbl [illegible] per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—A moderate demand has been reported. We quote at 7c in jobbing lots, [illegible].

IRON AND STEEL—Stocks in this department of trade are large and prices are steady. We quote:

S. C. bar iron	4	Eng. cast steel	25 a28
C. C. bar iron	4½	Am. cast steel	19 a23
Sheet iron	5¼a 6¼	Am. blis. steel	[illegible]
Hoop	5¼a 6½	German steel	[illegible]
Boiler plates	5¼a 6	Am. plow steel	[illegible]
Nail rods	10 a11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron plow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron plow slabs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Customary discount on large lots.

HORSE SHOES—The market is well supplied, and prices rule low. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

PIG IRON—Prices are quotably unchanged, and we note a fair demand. Dealers quote mill iron at $36 00 to $38 00, Tennessee cold blast at $45 00 to $48 00, Red River Car Wheel iron at $60 to $65, and Foundry iron at $41 to $43 per ton. Hecla cold blast $64 per ton and scarce. Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry $40 to $42 at the landing.

LEAD AND SHOT—Dealers report a moderate demand at prices that have ruled for several weeks. We quote pig lead 10½ to 11c; bar at 11 to 11½c; patent shot at $3 15 to $3 25; buck do at $3 45 to $3 50.

LUMBER—Dealers report prices unchanged with ample stock.

Pine lumber, plain 1 inch, per M	$ 70 00
do 1½ and 2 inches	70 00@75 00
Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
1½ and 2 inch	60 00
Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	20 00@30 00
Flooring, clear and second rate per M	60 00@65 00
Third rate	45 00
Common	35 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles—18 inch, No. 1 pine, per M	6 75
16 inch	6 00
16 inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

POSTS AND LATHS.

Cedar Posts, (8 feet long)	$0 40
Poplar Laths (4 feet long), sawed	3 75
" " " cut	3 00
Sawed Laths	3 00
Cut Laths	3 00
Pine Laths	$3 50 a 4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We have no changes to note in prices. Dealers report a firm demand.

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05@1 25
Virginia fine bright	95@1 05
Virginia medium bright	70@ 80
Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new)	65@ 70
Virginia fine light pressed, & 12-9 inch	1 05@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85@ 00
Virginia fancy roll and twist	95@1 00
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00@1 25
Kentucky fine bright, lbs	65@ 70
Kentucky medium and mahogany	60@ 70
Kentucky common, lbs, sound	55@ 65
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 14s, bright	65@ 80
Kentucky & Missouri ½ 15s & 10s, med	60@ 70
Kentucky black swt, ½ lbs and long 10s	60@ 65
Kentucky navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65@ 70
Kentucky navy, lbs, in butts	65@ 68
Kentucky, old stock, lbs	40@ —

SMOKING.

Gold Leaf	90@
Favorite	90@
No Name	60@
Bach Dorling	41@
Fruits and Flowers, in drums	65@70
" " " " square	60@65
Lone Jack	$1 40@1 45
Andy Johnson	75@80
Big Lick, in ½, ¼ and ⅛ lb pkgs	75@80
Uncle Bob Lee	85@90
Brown Dick	75@80

MACARONI—Is in good supply and dealers quote imported at $5 50 to $6 per box.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—New crop Louisiana molasses has been received during this week, and sales reported at 95c. We quote old New Orleans molasses at 85 to 95c per gallon. Molasses sirups at 48 to 60c; sugar do at 65 to 85c; sugar drips, $1 to $1 10, in bbls. and $1 15 to $1 25 in small pkgs.

NUTS—Prices are steady. We quote Sicily almonds at 27 to 28c; Taragona at 38 to 39c. Filberts, 17 to 18c; Cream nuts, 16c. Pecans—Texas, 18c; Northern, 16c. Cocoa nuts, $8 50 to $9 per 100.

NAILS—Stocks have largely increased and prices declined since our last report. We quote 10d at $4 75 to $5 25; 8d at $5 to $5 25; 6d at $5 25 to $5 50; 4d at $5 50 to $5 75; 3d at $6 25 to $6 50. Horse shoe nails—Putnam, 27 to 35c; Au Sable, 26 to 35c; Foster, 17 to 25c; pressed, 22½ to 25c; city made, 35 to 40c.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand and good supply. We quote at $17 to $17 50 per ton for bran, $22 to $23 for shorts, $27 to $28 for shipstuff, and $30 to $31 for middlings.

ONIONS—Prices are steady at $4 per bbl on arrival and $4 50 from store.

OILS—Linseed has declined during the week. We quote linseed oil at 98c to $1. Lard No. 1, $1 50; No. 2, $1 25. Coal 32c to 35c. Neatsfoot $1 20 to $1 25. Lubricating 40 to 50c.

PICKLES—Are in fair request. We quote in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

POTATOES—The market is quite active with liberal receipts. Dealers are buying at $1 75 to $2 per bbl loose, and selling at $2 25 to $2 50 packed. We note sales to-day of 130 bbls loose at $1 75.

PEANUTS—Receipts are large, and prices range from 8½c to 9½ per lb.

PROVISIONS—The market is a shade weaker for bacon, and we note sales of of 16 casks at 13¼ to 13½c for shoulders, 17¼ to 17½c for clear rib sides and 18¼ to 18⅜c for clear sides. Sales of 12 tierces new lard at 17c. We quote clear sides at 18¼ to 18½c, clear rib sides 17½ to 17¾c, shoulders 13¼ to 13½c, plain hams 15 to 16c, sugar-cured hams 16 to 18c. Lard, in kegs, at 18½c, tierces 17c.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5 to 5½c for mixed white cotton rags and from ¾c to 1c for woolen.

RICE—Stocks of Louisana and Rangoon are ample and prices are steady at 10½ to 11c per lb.

SEED—We quote Sapling Clover at $12 to 13 per bushel; red clover $9 to $9 25; timothy $3 00 to $3 25; orchard grass $1 50 to 1 75; red top $1 65 to 2; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to 2 50; Millet $2 to 2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to 2 25; hemp seed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt in fair supply and is selling at $3 30 to 3 50 per barrel for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½ to 50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SOAP—We quote No. 1 German 9@9½c; No. 2, 8½@9c; rosin soap, 7@7½c; palm, 7½a8c.

STARCH—The market is steady and prices range from 6½ to 7½c for choice brands.

STRAW—Is firm, and receipts find ready sale at $11 or lower, and $18 per ton for store.

SUGAR—The market is remarkably steady. Dealers are well supplied, and a good jobbing demand is reported. We quote hard standard at 16½ to 17½c; Demarara from 14½ to 15½c; Porto Rico, various grades, from 13 to 14½c; Cuba, various grades, from 12½ to 13c; coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs and extra Cs, from 15 to 16½c; yellows from 14½ to 15½c.

SPIRITS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We continue to quote:

Brandy, gal. imported	$9 00a18 00
Do American	$1 75a4 00
Gin, Holland	$4 50a6 50
Do American	$1 75a3 00
Rum, Jamaica	$6 50a9 00
N. E. Rum	$1 90a2 50
Apple Brandy	$3 50a6 00
Peach Brandy	$3 50a6 00

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report prices steady with a good demand. We quote:

Tin plate, I C, per box	$14 00
Do I X	17 50
Do I C, roofing	13 75
Do I C, roofing, M. F. or Ponti	14 00
Do I X, roofing	17 00
Do D X	19 00
Do I C, 14x20, b'gt	15 00
Copper sheet, per lb	38
Copper bottoms	46
Metallic bottoms	28
Hollowware, country	5
Block tin, pig	38a40
Lead, best pig	11½

TWINE—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote cotton twine at 50@75c; hemp 28@32c; paper 25@35c; baling twine 19@20c.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 12 to 12½c for tallow and 9 to 11c for grease.

VINEGAR—We quote: Wine vinegar $14 60; apple vinegar, $10 00; and cider, $8 00; inferior qualities, $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—Receipts continue light and prices unchanged; dealers and manufacturers are paying 30 to 36c for unwashed and 45 to 50 for tub washed.

WOODEN WARE—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote:

No. 1 tub doz	$12 00@13 00
No. 2 do	10 00@10 50
No. 3 do	9 00@ 9 50
Buckets, painted	2 45@ 2 75
Cedar, iron bound	5 50@ 7 00
Brass bound	8 00@10 00
Churns, No. 1	11 00@12 50
do No. 2	10 00@11 50
do No. 3	9 00@10 50

WHITE LEAD—Prices are unchanged. Dry is firm at 13½ to 15c for strictly prime lead, with the usual discount to the trade.

WHISKY—The market was active to-day and we note sales of 246 bbls raw at $1 00, 93 bbls Woodcock Bourbon at $1 50; 60 bbls Old Hickory at $1 50; 80 do one year old copper at $1 40@1 50 in bond, and 90 bbls Silver Creek at $1 50. Rectified whisky is selling at $1 05@1 20 according to proof.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the past week has exhibited but little vitality, and the offerings have been unusually limited. The stock of old tobacco in this, as in other markets of the country, is light, and receipts of the new crop have as yet assumed but little importance.

Prices for all sound desirable leaf are fully maintained, and the market closes steady. We continue to quote:

Lugs, common	6 50 to 7 50
Lugs, good	8 to 9 50
Leaf, common	10 to 12
Leaf, medium	12 to 13
Leaf, good	13 to 14
Leaf, fine	15 to 16
Leaf, choice	16 to 17
Leaf, cutting, medium to fine	15 to 32
Leaf, fancy and bright	25 to 75

Sales to-day 17 hhds, rejections 2 hhds. Prices as follows: 1 hhd at $16 25, 2 at $15 to 15 50, 1 at $14, 1 at $13, 4 at $12 to 12 75, 3 at $10 to 10 50, 2 at $9 30 to 9 80, 2 at $8 45 to 8 85, and 1 at $5 40.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Prices have been depressed during the week under unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool. Dispatches received to-day by the Commercial News Department were not calculated to impart buoyancy to the market, and it was reported flat. The 11:55 New York dispatch reported cotton dull and holders are anxious to realize. Low middling 23c, receipts of the week 8,000 bales, gross receipts 24,600 bales, sales of the week 18,000 bales, exports since Sept. 1, 53,000 bales, stock 24,000 bales, receipts of the week at all the United States ports 74,000 bales.

The 2 P. M. dispatch reported cotton dull and heavy, but holders, in order to effect sale, were unwilling to make concessions. Sales to-day of 1,000 bales ordinary at 21½c. Other grades unchanged.

The 3 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the cotton market closed easier, but not quotably lower. Sales of 8,000 bales uplands at 10⅝d; Orleans 11d.

At the regular auction sale to-day the offerings were not large, and bids were accepted on only 21 bales, and factors quote:

Low middling	20
Good ordinary	19 @19½
Ordinary	18½@18¾

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi, at his auction and sale stable, Ninth and Market, for the week ending Nov. 14, 1868:

Roan horse, $30; gray horse, $38 50; bay horse, $50; dun horse, $66 50; gray horse, $41 50; sorrel mare, $36 50; brown horse, $26; sorrel horse, $12; bay horse, $39 50; mule, $180; black horse, $24 50; sorrel horse, $34; bay horse, $33 50; bay horse, $25 00; bay horse, $41 50; bay horse, $86; sorrel horse, $16; roan mare, $8 50; black mare, $28 50; gray horse, $56 50.

Daily report of sales at auction by B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner of Fifth and Green streets, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868:

Gray stallion, $50; black mare, $60; sorrel horse, $33 50; roan mare, $125; bay mare, rockaway and harness, $57 50.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—BIRCH & CO. PROPRIETORS.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 14.

BEEF CATTLE—The market has been very good during the week for a good class of cattle; the best butcher staff selling from 4½ to 5½c; medium from 3½ to 4½c; rough and common from 2½ to 3c.

HOGS—The packing season having opened, the market was very good, prices ranging from 7 to 7½c, and only a few extra lots a shade higher. Receipts to-day 300, sold to packers 416 at from 7 to 7½c, one lot of extra lot at $7 65 gross weight.

SHEEP—The market is well supplied, and is selling at from $2 25 to $3 per head.

MULES—Are arriving freely and passing on south.

Total—Cattle 38, hogs 1,480, sheep 173, mules 409.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

[From the Republican, Nov. 13.]

Receipts of cattle have been comparatively large but embrace chiefly the lower qualities, and apparently an increased demand, and owing to large offerings and a great desire on the part of sellers to effect sales, they have been willing to make liberal concessions on their part to effect sales, and as extra to choice qualities continue rather scarce, with a moderate inquiry from shippers just now on account of the continued depression in the cattle markets East.

Receipts for the last 24 hours include 936 head, with sales 512. We quote extra to choice shipping beeves nominally from $6 to $6 25; first class, butchers' cattle $5 to $5 50; second class do $4 25 to $5; third class do $3 50 to $4; good to prime stockers' cattle from $4 25 to $4 75; second class do $3 50 to $4; inferior and common cattle of all sort from $2 25 to $3; cattle per head $19 to $75.

Receipts of sheep have been large, with about the usual local demand, and prices for prime mutton qualities have been without important change.

Receipts embrace 1,738 head, with sales of 1,291. We quote the market as follows: Extra to choice fat wethers, $5 to 5 50; good to prime, $4 to 4 50; medium to fair, $3 50 to 3; common, $1 75 to 2; inferior, $1 to 1 50.

The hog market has been more active, with a slight increase in values, and all offering of prime packing qualities have been quickly absorbed at our highest quotations. Receipts comprise 1,637 head, with sales of 1,530, as follows: Extra to choice packers' hogs, from $7 25 to 7 50; good to prime do, $6 75 to 7; medium to fair, $5 75 to 6 25; stockers' hogs, from $4 to 5 per 100 lbs. gross.

New York Cattle Market.

[From the Journal of Commerce Nov. 11.]

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Nat'l Drove Yards	1,850	16	645	355	—
Hud. City do	2,022	—	209	9,597	—
N. J. stock do	1,443	—	—	18,780	15,398
Chamberlin's	62	74	306	2,389	—
Hog Yards, 40th st	19	2	163	17,881	9,009
Sent to butchers	—	—	230	—	—
Total	5,163	91	1,496	40,192	24,402
Last week	5,997	71	1,877	33,024	37,354
Correspond'g week last year	7,187	81	1,173	32,234	36,107
Average No. per week last year	5,574	64	1,387	22,963	20,737

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES AT 100TH STREET, COMMUNIPAW AND HUDSON CITY.

New York	732	Texas and Cherokee	363
Ohio	869	Connecticut	162
Indiana	284	Missouri	60
Illinois	2,517	West Virginia	38
Kentucky	342		

REMARKS—Lighter receipts are in part due to the fact that banks refuse accommodation in the present stringent money market; hence dealers are buying fewer cattle. There were a good many little lots from this State, brought in by owners, and being generally small, with a free admixture of dry cows, the average quality of the offerings is reduced. There is scarcely any variation to be reported; a little firmness and a slight advance in good stock. Out of a total of 5,163 head for the week, 2,983 were on sale Monday, mostly at Hudson City and Communipaw, but they could not all be sold that day. A lot of rising 200 thin Texans was not touched up to a late hour, and many remnants of State droves were likely to hold over, while 16½c was obtained for a few head of the very best; on account of a scarcity of this kind, fat cattle were freely offering at 14½ to 15c, with fair at 13 to 14c, and some little State bulls at 7 to 11c. The warm weather, and dull, overstocked meat markets, with a plentiful supply of cheap poultry, made butchers very indifferent as to whether they purchased or not. Some of them left without buying a bullock, when they found holders firmer in their views.

The following are our quotations for Monday:

Extra qualities, per cwt		$16 00@16 50
Prime do.	do.	15 00@15 50
Medium to good qualities, per cwt		13 00@14 00
Poor,	do.	11 00@12 50
Lowest grade,	do.	9 00@11 00
General selling prices,	do.	12 00@15 00
Average,	do.	13 75

MILCH COWS—Are in request, and, if good, sell quickly at better prices. In fact, the inquiry for fine milkers runs ahead of the supply, so much so that cows that have been milked for months are being palmed off as fresh, lacking a borrowed calf upon them. Of course such tricks injure the pedlers and make buyers very cautious, often preferring springers to a cow and calf. Prices vary from $55 to $120, the latter for a small number of fancy cows.

VEAL CALVES—Sell well, and at a slight advance, some of the best bringing 13½c. More dressed and fewer live calves are coming forward. The former, with skins on, sell at 12 to 18c per pound, according as grass or fat milk calves. Fat veals alive are generally selling at 12 to 13c, with common at 9 to 10c. A lot of 64 head, mostly good, averaged $16 80 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts are larger, and still we report a quicker trade at ¼c advance. There were 6,800 head on the market last Monday morning, and prices varied from 4½ to 6½c per pound, the latter for extra Canada sheep of rising 100 pounds. Most of the good lots were bringing 5 to 5½c, with lambs at 6 to 7½c: several lots of Canada weighing 66 to 68 pounds selling at the latter price. Dealers expect a glut for a week or two, and then a scarcity and higher prices, hence those who are killing sheep at the west for their pelts had better hold on a little while. Some very thin stock is selling here at $1 88 to $2 25 per head.

The following are the sales reported for the week:

Hume & Elliott sold 7,026 sheep and lambs at Fortieth street, which averaged $4 35 each.

S. Megraw sold 3,987 head at $3 53.

J. S. Kirby sold 4,058 sheep and lambs at $4 21.

Bliss & Dimmick sold 4,156 sheep and lambs, averaging $3 16.

Kase, Hauver & Co. sold 3,040 head at $3 26 each.

Beitts & Pidcock sold 4,768, averaging $4,06 per head.

Judd & Co. sold 5,903, averaging $3 52 each.

SWINE—Receipts are much lighter—13,000 less than last week—and prices have advanced ¼c per lb; sales, varying from 8 to 8½, few lots selling below 8¼c. The quality continues to improve on the new corn crop, and the weight is greater. There were 49 double deck cars arrived for sale and to be slaughtered on Monday. The first lot of Western dressed, received in bad weather, brought 10¼ to 10½c. Slaughterers are very busy now, killing 18,000 hogs at the Communipaw abattoir alone last week.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

[From the Times, Nov. 13.]

RECEIPTS for the week up to last evening were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	1,230	2,691	86
Tuesday	1,346	11,569	220
Wednesday	1,316	13,888	913
Thursday	580	12,942	2,348
Total	4,472	31,090	3,567

CATTLE—The market yesterday exhibited the same dull and unsatisfactory feeling that has characterized it for some days past. There was no improvement in the quality of the supply. Texas steers, thin native steers, lean cows, heifers, stags, and oxen made up the bulk of the offerings. The demand, like the quality of the stock, was also *thin*, yet sellers managed to keep prices up, simply because there was an inadequate supply of desirable cattle. To come squarely up to the point, the supply was small as to numbers and villainous in quality, and the only demand was from city butchers and packers. There were a few shippers in the yards, but, as they could find nothing suitable for the Eastern markets, they left the yards early without buying a hoof. In the absence of any material change in Eastern grades or prices, we continue quotations unaltered.

CHOICE STEERS—These include smooth, well-fattened three to six-year-old steers of 1,150 to 1,600 lbs averages. There were none of this class on sale, hence the most we can say is that the prices were nominal at $6 50@6 75. It was the opinion of one of the best informed commission men that really choice steers would command $7.

FAIR TO GOOD STEERS—These include two to seven-year-old stock, well fattened, of 1,000 to 1,400 lbs averages. These were also in meagre supply, and sales were limited to a few small lots at $5@6 25.

COMMON TO MEDIUM STEERS—This description includes thin stock steers, rough fat butchers' steers, and in fact rough fleshy steers of all weights, from 750 to 1,150 lbs. The demand for such, for packing and city butchers, was fair at $3 75@4 75.

GOOD COWS AND HEIFERS—These were in fair supply, and under a good demand on local account prices were steady at $4 to $5. One choice lot of 16 head, averaging 1,294 lbs, sold at $5 70.

TEXAS STEERS AND OXEN—These were in good demand on packing account at $3 to $4 75 for common to good fat lots.

HOGS—In this department of the market the demand, both on Eastern account and for city packing, was good, and prices experienced no quotable change. The average quality of the receipts were better than for some days past; in fact, we might say the best that has been in the yards this season. Among the best droves offered were two lots of Neponsit hogs, the average weights of which were 326 lbs, and they sold at $8 to 8 05, which was about 50 to 55c above the ruling rates.

Taking the quality of the stock into account, the bulk of the sales were made at 10@15c per 100 pounds below Wednesday's figures. The pens were well cleared, however, at the reduction.

SHEEP—The demand was moderate and prices were unchanged. Sales were:

No.		Avg.	Price.
110	medium grade	84	$2 62½
97	good, fat lot	86	3 12½
103	fair lot	80	3 00
66	good, fat lot	103	3 37½
106	fair lot	90	3 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Receipts 1,842 bales; exports 1,393 bales.
FLOUR—Dull at $5 50@8.
GRAIN—Corn, large receipts and dull at 78@80c. Oats firm and scarce at 60c.
HAY—$25.
BRAN—$24.
PROVISIONS—Pork, new, $28; old, $28. Lard 17¼@19¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 14@14½c; clear sides 19@19½c; bulk sides 17@17½c, bulk shoulders 13c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer for new white; sales at 85@90c. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $29@29 50. Bacon firm; rib sides 17½c; clear do 17c, shoulders 14c, hams 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

FLOUR—Firmer and active; sales 2,000 bbls Minnesota and Wisconsin at $7 50@8 25, Ohio $9@11.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red $2@2 08; amber $2 10@2 15. Rye $1 48@1 50. Corn unsettled; old yellow $1 13; new 80@90c; mixed Western $1 10@1 12. Oats 60@70c. Barley, two-rowed $2 10@2 15.
WHISKY—$1 10.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, Nov. 14—P. M.

Consols 94¼. Five-twenties 74¼. Illinois Central 96; Erie buoyant at 28. Linseed oil 38s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14—P. M.

Five-twenties 78¾@79.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—P. M.

COTTON—Not quotably lower; sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11d.
BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Lard 65s 6d. Pork 91s. Beef 90s. Cheese 65s. Bacon 75s.
PRODUCE—Tallow 51s 9d for common. Rosin advanced 6s. Petroleum unchanged.

HAVRE, Nov. 14—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, November 14.

COTTON—The market is languid; low middling 19½c, good ordinary 18½c.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Money easy at 7 per cent. for call.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$ 219,119,339
Loans, decrease	7,493,683
Specie	16,155,098
Specie decrease	291,733
Circulation	34,340,354
Circulation, decrease	104,073
Deposits	175,150,589
Deposits, decrease	408,129
Legal Tenders	51,146,688
Legal Tenders, increase	4,299,486

Sterling quiet at 9½@9⅝c.

Gold firmer; opened at 134 and closed at 135⅛@135⅜.

Governments active and higher.

Coupons of '81	113⅞@114
do '62	108⅞@109
do '64	106⅜@106⅞
do '65	106⅞@107
do new	109⅜@109⅞
do '67	109⅜@109⅞
do '68	110 @110⅛
10-40s	104⅜@104⅝

State bonds dull:

New North Carolinas....65

The stock exchange was wildly excited this afternoon. There was a further advance in prices, based on reports that leading bull and bear operators had joined and were working together for an upward movement. The business was enormous.

3:30 prices: Cumberland, 35½@36; Canton, 48; Wells and Fargo's Express, [illegible]; American Express, 42@43½; Adams Express, 45@47½; United States Express, 45@48; Merchants' Union Express, [illegible] [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

COTTON—A shade lower; sales 2,300 bales at [illegible].

FLOUR—Receipts [illegible] bbls; dull and 5@10c lower; sales 710 bbls at $[illegible] for superfine State and Western; $6 40@6 85 for extra State; $6 35@7 40 for extra Western; $6 40@6 90 for white wheat extra; $7 [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; $7 30@[illegible] for extra St. Louis; $[illegible] for good to choice do., closing quiet. California dull and drooping; sales [illegible] sacks at $[illegible]. Rye flour quiet; sales [illegible] bbls at $6 [illegible].

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 05@1 05½ for Western free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 7,300 bush; market dull and 1@2c lower; sales [illegible] bush at $1 [illegible] for No. 2 spring; $1 64 for No 1 do, and $[illegible] for white Western. Rye dull and declining. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull. Corn—receipts, 10,144 bush; market dull and heavy and 1c lower; sales 46,000 bush at $1 11@1 13 for unsound, and $1 13@1 14½ for sound mixed Western. Oats—receipts, [illegible] bush; market steady, closing dull and 1@2c lower; sales [illegible] bush at 71@72½c for Western afloat, closing at the inside price.

GROCERIES—Rice quiet at 9@9¼c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11½@12¾c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet; 15@25c for American.

OIL—Petroleum quiet at 12½@13c for crude and [illegible] for refined bonded. Linseed oil dull at [illegible]. Spirits turpentine quiet and unchanged.

COAL—Quiet and steady.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole steady at about previous prices.

WOOL—Quiet and without decided change.

COPPER—Sheeting steady at 33c. Ingot is in fair request at 22½c for Detroit, 22½c for Baltimore 20½@22½c for Tennessee and 22½c for Lake.

IRON—Pig steady and in fair demand at $40@45 for Scotch and $[illegible] for American. Bar quiet at $[illegible] for refined English and American. Nail rod from dull at 9½@10½c per pound. Sheeting is in moderate request at 11½@13c for Russian and 5¼@[illegible]c for single common.

NAILS—5½c for cut, 7c for clinched and [illegible] for horse shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and irregular; sales [illegible] bbls at $27 75@28 75 for mess, closing at $28 75, cash, bid for round lots; $26 for old do; $[illegible] for prime; $25 50@26 50 for prime mess. Beef dull; sales [illegible] bbls at $10@15 50 for new plain mess, and $15@18 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull and heavy at $[illegible] for prime mess and $30@32 50 for India mess. Beef hams quiet at $28@30 50. Cut meats [illegible]; sales [illegible] pkgs at 11@11½c for shoulders, 15@16c for hams. Middles dull and heavy. Lard quiet; sales 37 tcs at [illegible]; 16¾c for steam and 16¾@17 for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Firm at 25@35c for Ohio and 40@50c for State.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady at 13@18c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool more active and a shade easier; engagements 40,000 bush wheat per steam at 8 @8½d.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed dull and 5@10c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and declining: No 2 spring $1 [illegible]@1 52, No 1 do $1 62@1 64. Rye dull and heavy at $1 [illegible]@1 55 for Western. Oats dull and heavy at 71c for Western afloat. Corn dull and heavy at $1 10@1 13 for unsound and $1 13½@1 14 for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; sales 10,000 bbls mess at $28 75 cash, but was afterward offered $27 50 regular, or $28 75 cash. Beef steady and in moderate demand. Cut meats quiet and without change. Bacon steady with a limited business. Lard 16½@16¾c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK Nov. 14.

The dry goods trade is quiet, prices however, in the main, were steady, and the production is being rather reduced or manufacturers are changing their machinery on to spring styles. We quote Atlantic A heavy brown sheeting at 15c, do B 15c, Lyman E 15c, Cabot A 14½c, Dwight 12½c. Amoskeag bleached muslins 15c, Androscoggin 15c, Mystic Lake 20c. Amoskeag tickings 27c for A and 19c for D, Conestoga Gold Medal 25c, Swift River 17c, American stripes 15c. Hollowell cambrics 12c. Pepperell bleached do 15½c. Standard printed calicoes 12½c, home prints 7c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern steady at par@one-tenth off buying and one-tenth premium selling.

FLOUR—Moderately active; sales spring extras at $5 [illegible]@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and [illegible] lower; sales No. 1 at $1 16@1 17½ regular and [illegible] in northwestern elevator; No. 2 $1 04½@1 05½, closing steady and quiet at $1 05@1 05½ for No. 2; sales No. 2 since 'Change at $1 05. Corn opened steady at yesterday's prices, but subsequently weakened and declined [illegible]; sales No. 1 at 78@82c; No. 2, 75@76½c and rejected at [illegible]; new corn on track 60c, closing quiet at [illegible] for No. 1, unchanged this afternoon. Oats more active and [illegible] @1½c lower; sales Nos 1 and 2 at [illegible], closing at [illegible]; rejected inactive and nominal. Rye more active and easier; sales No. 1 at $1 01@1 05, No. 2 [illegible] and rejected at 94c, closing at $1 01@1 02 for No 1. Barley is in fair demand and [illegible] lower; sales No. 2 at [illegible]@1 42, closing at the inside.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier. Mess pork [illegible] cash; 1,100 bbls sold at $26, seller January, February and March. Mess beef $13 50. Lard very quiet at [illegible]@16c. Green hams quiet at 11c.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged at $4 10@5 60 for medium to fair.

HOGS—Quiet at a decline of 10@15c on common and 20@25c on better grades; sales at $6 [illegible]@7 25 for fair to medium and $7 30@7 70 for good to choice.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—8,445 bbls flour, 51,750 bu wheat, 2,155 bu corn, 34,380 bu oats, 3,375 bu rye, 2,930 bu barley, 14,292 head hogs.

SHIPMENTS—7,444 bbls flour, 73,344 bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, 24,975 bu oats, 678 bu rye, 6,016 bu barley, 10,972 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14

TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet at 21½c for middling.

FLOUR—Low grades scarce and in demand, and prices slightly better; superfine $4 [illegible]; extra $5 50@6 50; double extra $6 75@8 25.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged at $1 50@1 60 for prime to choice fall; $1 85@2 10 for fancy red and white spring; $1 13@1 18 for fair to choice No. 2; $1 [illegible] for No. 1. Corn dull and drooping, especially for new, which sold at 55@65c for old. Oats heavy and lower at 47@52c. Barley unchanged at $1 75 for Iowa spring; $1 85@2 15 for prime to fancy Minnesota. Rye heavy at $1 05@1 10.

PROVISIONS—Pork; old mess opened at $[illegible] but at the close it was freely offered at $[illegible] new sold at $26 50. Bacon lower; clear sides, coming out of smoke, 8@8½c. No sales of shoulders. Lard retails at 14½@15½c for new kettle, and [illegible] for keg.

HOGS—Weather too hot for packing, and prices lower at $6 35@7 gross; extra heavy are worth $7 [illegible] 75.

CATTLE—Unchanged and ranging at [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady at $1.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,600 bbls, wheat 17,700 bush, corn 6,960 bush, oats 15,300 bush, barley 3,350 bush, rye 1,[illegible] bush, hogs 1,500 head.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

COTTON—Declined; middling 22½@23c; receipts 1,154 bales; exports 10,540 bales.
GOLD—135½@136.
EXCHANGE—Sterling advanced to 146@147. New York sight par@¼ prem.
GROCERIES—Sugar depressed; fair 13c, choice 16c; clarified 14½@15½c. Molasses declining; prime 75c, choice 80c.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn scarce at $1@1 05. Oats in easy supply at 64c.
BRAN—$1 25.
HAY—Scarce; Western $30 50.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $29 [illegible]. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 19c; clear sides 19½c. Lard, tierce 16½c; keg 21c.
COFFEE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $7 50@7 75.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; small sales at $1 70 for No. 1 red. Corn in fair demand at 57c for new; old neglected. Oats firm at 57c for No. 1 and 55c for No. 2. Rye firmer; No. 1 and choice $1 28@1 30. Barley held at $2 15@2 30 for choice State spring and Canadian.
COTTON—Dull; middling nominally 22c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.
HOGS—Dull, but owners are not willing to make concessions; sales at $6 75 to $7 25, and some extra $7 30 gross and $9 net, but holders ask 25c higher; the weather is not favorable for cutting; receipts 3,000 head.
PROVISIONS—Green meats saleable at [illegible] and 12c, but holders ask ½c higher. Bulk meats partially cured, offered at 10¾, 13, 13¼ and 14½c, packed. Small sales of lard at 15c for prime steam, and 15¼@15½c for kettle-rendered. Bacon, shoulders, held at 13@13½c; stock small. No sides. Sugar-cured hams dull at 16@17c.
BUTTER—Steady at 35@37c.
EGGS—30c and in fair demand.
APPLES—In dull supply; large at $3@4 00.
POTATOES—Dull at 75c per bushel; supply large and the demand only local.
OILS—Linseed oil dull and prices are nominal; small sales at 95c; no demand in a large way and prices are nominal. Lard oil unchanged and firm.
PETROLEUM—Dull; refined at 28@29c.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—The crude petroleum market is quiet and firm. The largest single sale of crude oil ever made here occurred Saturday. 2,400 bbls on the spot, 40 to 45 gravity, at 10c; 5,000 bbls on the spot at 10c. Refined oil market is rather weak: sales of 1,000 bbls on the spot at 25¾c.

Weather very pleasant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sugar afloat closed last evening active at 26s 3d for No. 1 and 2.

HAVRE, Nov. 15.

Cotton closed last night unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.

Bonds closed at 78¾.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

Bourse closed yesterday heavy; rentes 70f. Rentes 76f 40c.

IMPORTS.

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—November 14.

CINCINNATI—Per America—1,008 kegs nails, 81 springs, 15 axles, 49 pipe boxes, Belknap & co—100 bxs bottles, T Bohison—42 skins, Boyd & co—40 bbls whisky, J M Davies & co—35 bxs soap, Stege & Reiling—[illegible] bbls spirits, Dorn; B & co.

NASHVILLE—Per Havana—91 bags oats, Widekind & co—14 bales rags, Dupont & co—[illegible] bbls whisky, C P Mooreman—35 bales cotton, R H Russell—30 bbls flour, Dave Ferguson.

CINCINNATI—Per General Lytle—140 kegs nails, Sacob Schmidt—215 do do, Miller, R & co—[illegible] do do, A McBride—65 do do, Moore, B & co—[illegible] bbls and boxes iron, Lawrence iron co—[illegible] bxs candles, Louis wharfboat—127 bbls whisky, S & Skwell—[illegible] bbls do, Hackets & Callaghan—12 do do, D Esselman—[illegible] bbls potatoes, Blackmore, D & Mills—[illegible] bales hay, Clark.

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per Dove No [illegible]—[illegible] bbls whisky, D Humphreys—20,000 shingles, W H Dix—[illegible] hides, 2 pkgs sundries, Billing & Dreisbach—7 bdls hides, R Mabb—3 pkgs sundries, 3 bdls skins, Terry, Wheat & Chesney—10 bbls apples, Peckenpaugh, O & co—1 lot machinery, J S London—23 bbls onions, Gardener & co—1 colt, P D Barbour—49 bales hay, J Jenkins.

HENDERSON—Per Tarascon—1 pr scales, Smyser & Milton—2 horses, S Williams—1 bx boots, Platt & Allen—1 bbl sirup, Mr White—9 bbls sorghum, 13 do apples, 2 do beans, 1 do eggs, Peckenpaugh, O & co—70 bbls potatoes, Griffith, B & co—27 sacks dried fruit, 10 do pea nuts, Miller, R & co—43 bales hay, R H [illegible]—7,616 feet lumber, Trabue, D & co—2 pkgs dried fruit, A Englehane—2 empty bbls, A Templeton—[illegible] sacks wool, O'Bannon & Bashaw—135 bags corn, Vogt & Bros—4 bbls sorghum, 3 hides, 1 bdl skins, 5 bbls beans, 2 cows, James Stiller—6 bbls beans, 1 do dried fruit, Stege & Reiling—10 bbls beans, 1 cow, 1 [illegible] up, Christian Kraft—3 bbls sweet potatoes, J T S Brown—3 bxs mdse, S G Denton—3 do do, J Holmes, 1 cask dried fruit, 1 sack do, 3 bdls beans, D C Emery—4 bags feathers, 1 bbl lard, G C Hunter & co—15 bales cotton, D H Davies—35 sacks potatoes, 15 bags oats, 25 bbls sirup, Mr Fox.

MADISON—Per Leonora No 2—20 bbls turnips, 126 do potatoes, S R Sheppard & co—38 bales hay, owner—37 do do, H C Bosworth—32 do do, J Brook, 1 horse, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 29 bags oats, Jacob Foot—[illegible] bbls onions, C Pleasant—4 bbls potatoes, R S McKee—[illegible] bxs starch, G L Vallandingham—12 bbls potatoes, 1 do beans, John Gray—5 bbls potatoes, Wm Kendrick.

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Nov. 14.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—5 bbls whisky, Monk & Cobb—40 bags cotton yarn, Terry, Wheat & Chesney—68 bdls hides, Schaff, Bro & co—5 pcs cooperage, T B Graham—25 pcs bagging, Todd & Richardson—9 bdls hides, 5 do skins, 5 bags seed, John White & co—45 bags rye, Shickedanz & Sewell—6 bags seed, Hewitt, H & co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Shooting Match.

BEN PULFORD will give another shooting match at the corner of Fifteenth street and Dutch Ditch, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, November 16. A large number of partridges and quails will be put up, and a prize will be awarded to the best shot. Rare sport may be expected.
no15 d2

Louisville Opera House.

☞ Engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, the distinguished actress, for six nights only.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, Shakspeare's great tragedy of HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet, Miss Charlotte Crampton.

☞ Grand Matinee every Saturday at 2 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE....DOLLIS, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
TENNESSEE....SAM. ARCH, Master,
Thos. P. Brashear, Clerk.
Will leave as above This Day, the 16th, at 9 A. M.
JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
J. N. McCULLOUGH....MOORE, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 23d, at 4 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Evansville, Paducah, and Cairo.
D. M. SECHLER....L. C. GEORGE, Captain,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 16th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ANNA....O. R. SHINKLE, Captain,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 16th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Memphis and Arkansas River.
CORA S....[illegible], Master,
Will leave as above on [illegible], the 16th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
LOUISVILLE....A. LUSK, Master,
[illegible]
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
The low-pressure
RICHMOND....NEAL, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.